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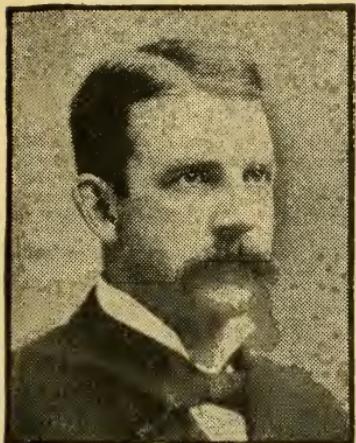
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Spalding's Athletic Library



A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing, until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial

number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

EDITORS OF SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:



JAMES E. SULLIVAN

President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every champion-

ship meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York; honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.

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WALTER CAMP



For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned, Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college

athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.

DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK



The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan,

organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.

JOHN B. FOSTER



Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game; a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.

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TIM MURNANE

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.



HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL

Sporting editor of the New York Times; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual; is an authority on the game; follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics; no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.



GEORGE T. HEPBRON

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was connected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Basket Ball

Guide and also editor of the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Basket Ball.



JAMES S. MITCHEL

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.

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MICHAEL C. MURPHY



The world's most famous athletic trainer; the champion athletes that he has developed for track and field sports, foot ball and base ball fields, would run into thousands; he became famous when at Yale University and has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; his rare good judgment has placed him in an enviable position in the athletic world now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.

DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON



Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York; as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.



DR. GEORGE J. FISHER

Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther H. Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.



DR. GEORGE ORTON

On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.



FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.



R. L. WELCH

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.



DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.



CHARLES M. DANIELS

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.



GUSTAVE BOJUS

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high schools.

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CHARLES JACOBUS

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus.



DR. E. B. WARMAN

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.



W. J. CROMIE

Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.



G. M. MARTIN

By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.



PROF. SENAC

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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Contains records of all important tournaments, articles on the game in various sections of the country, pictures of prominent players, official playing rules and general items of interest. Price 10 cents.

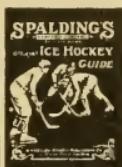


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JAMES C. KIRK,
Philadelphia, Pa.
President National Roque Association, 1910.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY
Group XI. No. 271

ROQUE GUIDE

and

Official Rules Governing the Game

AS ADOPTED BY THE

*National Roque Association of
America*

ONLY AUTHORIZED EDITION

Revised and Corrected by the National Association up to August, 1910

CHARLES JACOBUS
Official Editor

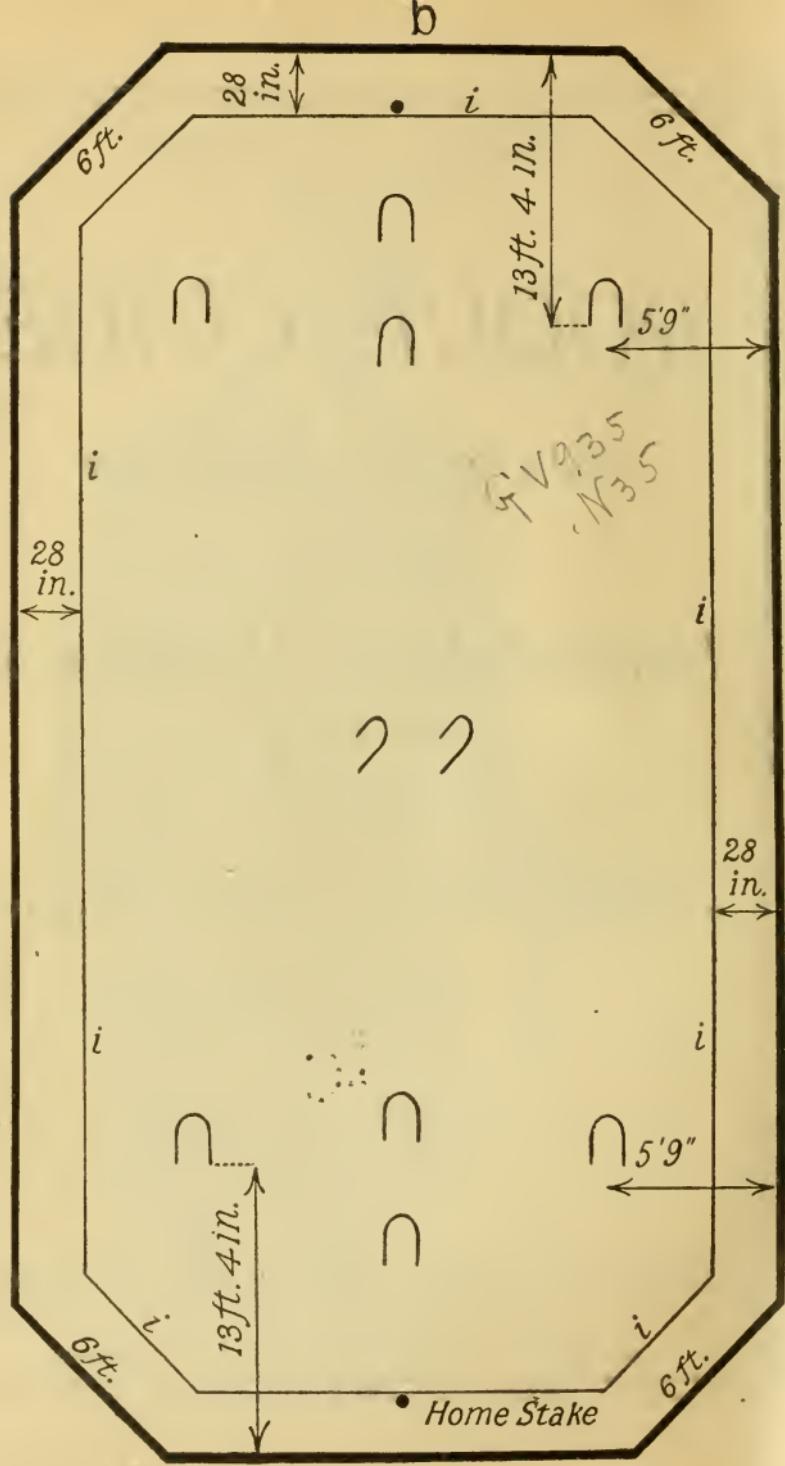
Committee on Rules
W. H. WAHLY J. H. MACDONALD
CHARLES JACOBUS

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21 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

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CUT ILLUSTRATING DIMENSIONS OF ROQUE COURT.

By vote of clubs of National Association in 1903 dimensions are reduced. (See opposite page.)



DESCRIPTION OF COURTS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION

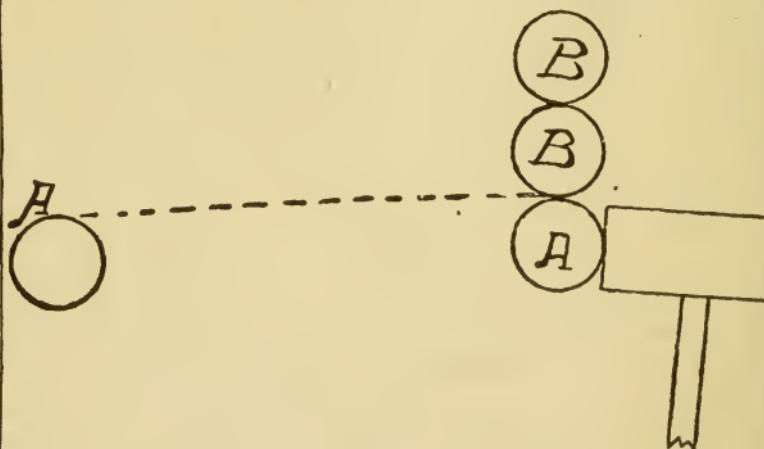
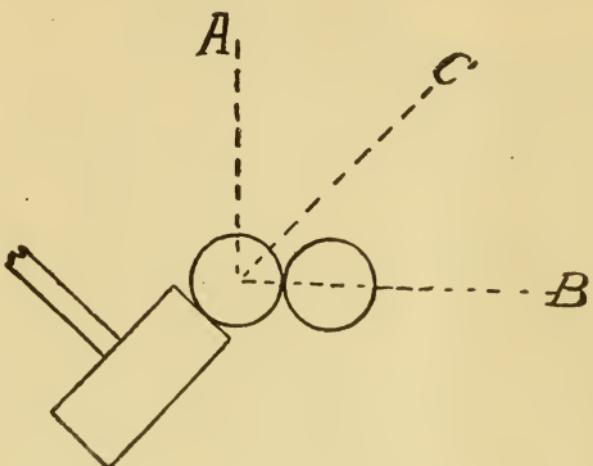
On the opposite page will be found the plan of a ground as adopted in August, 1903, by the National Association, the dimensions of which are as follows: length, 60 feet; width, 30 feet; corner pieces, 6 feet long, inside measurements, with a line denoting the boundary of the field 28 inches from the inside of the border. The surface should be devoid of grass or turf, well rolled, evenly scraped, and slightly sprinkled with fine sand to hold the balls. The best grounds have also rubber borders placed on the timbers at such a height as to render carom strokes easily made. The stakes should be 1 inch in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, situated just clear of the above mentioned line at the centre of the width of the field (see cut). The first wicket to be 6 feet from the stake; the second, 6 feet from the first on a line extending through the middle of the field; the centre of the side arches to be 5 feet 9 inches from the border, and one foot nearer the end of the field than the second arch; the cage or double wicket in the centre to be 18 inches long and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches between the wires, and set at right angles with a line drawn from stake to stake; the other eight arches to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the wires.

Note.—All arches on the grounds of first division at National Tournament will hereafter be $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

The border, *b*, *b*, *b*, is best when made of some hard wood that will not warp, not smaller than 4x4 inches, 4x6 inches better, laid flat to serve as a cushion for carom shots; this timber or border may be beveled a trifle, which will prevent balls from jumping up or off the ground when used as a cushion.

The boundary line, *i*, *i*, *i*, is simply a light line drawn 28 inches from or inside the border to indicate the boundary of the field (see Rule 37). This line can be easily made with a marker, formed like a rake without teeth, having a small projecting nail point, drawn around the ground and held against the border, thus

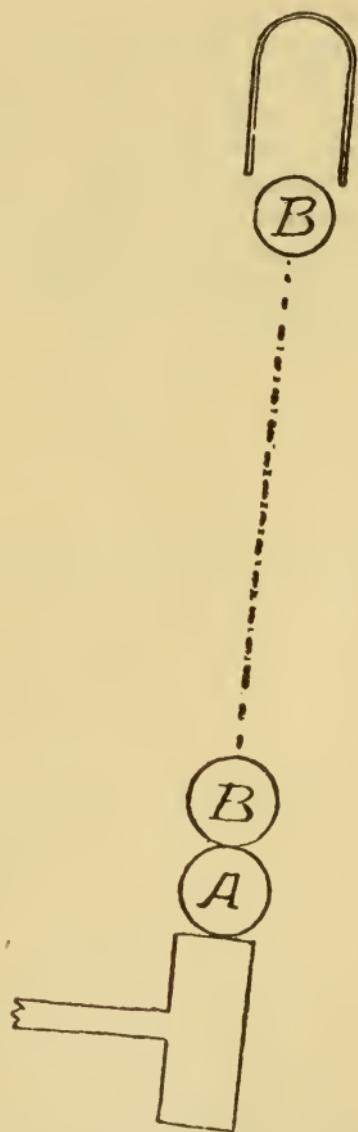
"SPLIT" SHOT ILLUSTRATED



THIN "SLICE" SHOT—*B* BEING ONLY SLIGHTLY DISPLACED

making a line or mark on the court at a uniform distance (28 inches) from the border.

The arches should be made of steel not less than seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter (one-half inch better) and should be inserted several inches in a block of hard wood at least 4x6x8 inches in size, so as to secure the greatest possible firmness. These blocks are buried beneath the ground about an inch and a half from the surface. The top of arches will be about 8 inches above the ground. The courts are kept level by the use of iron shod scrapers and a heavy iron roller. A drag made of old carpet is very useful in keeping the surface level and distributing the sand evenly.

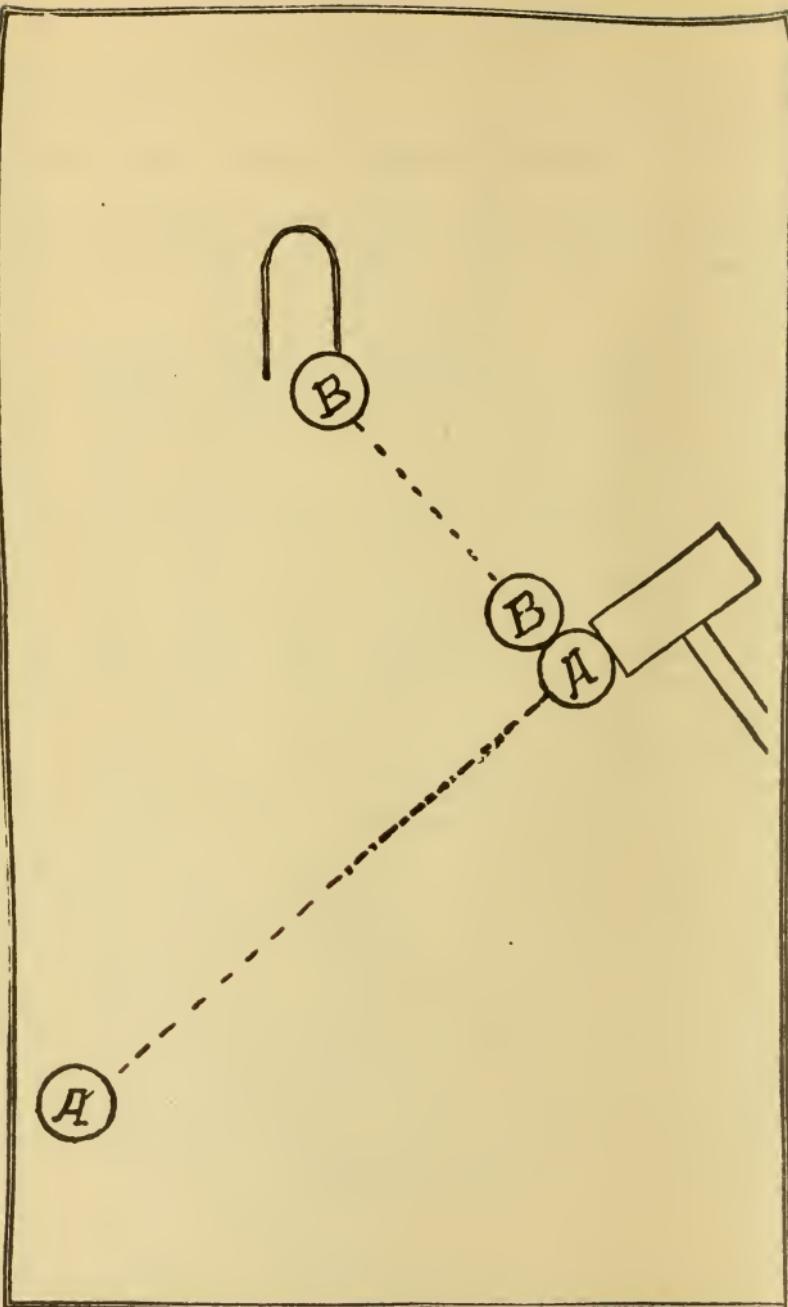


"WIRING," OR HIDING, NEXT BALL, "B" BEHIND ARCH
(Done by *usual* stroke of mallet).

CEMENT BORDERS FOR ROQUE GROUNDS

Prepared on request by J. H. Sheffield, 2088 Lunt Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

The credit for first use of these borders belongs probably to the Roque clubs at Adrian and Dowagiac, Michigan. The method of construction is as follows: Blocks are made of convenient size, about 5 feet long and 5 inches by 7 inches. These are reinforced after the manner of concrete work. The surface of the block is trowelled smooth for impact of ball and set end to end around the grounds about 2 inches deep, with a bevel of about half an inch in 5 inches of height, to prevent balls from jumping. This beveling surface can be secured either in the making of blocks or in the setting of the blocks. Blocks made with a little excess of water show greater elasticity. There are two special advantages in using the blocks rather than in filling a continuous form around the grounds. First, they are unaffected by frost, and, secondly, a faulty block can be removed at any time and a new one inserted. If a longer form is used, it would be wise to break it every ten feet or so by inserting a piece of sheet iron or tin. It would then yield to the frost at these junctions and so avoid other and perhaps worst breaks. The cement border once put in needs no care and grows better with age. It is the ideal border for out-of-door grounds. It is more elastic than the rubber. Balls frequently make caroms five times in a single shot. The ball has a wider surface on which to impinge and there is no danger of its striking too high or too low, as with the rubber strip. The work calls for no special skill and failure is practically impossible.



"WIRING" *B* BY "SPLIT" OR THIN "SLICE," AT SAME TIME
SENDING *A* TO SOME DESIRED POSITION

CONCERNING THE GAME OF ROQUE

The remarkable development of the game in accurate and scientific play, has paved the way for, or rather required, the preparation of courts and the entire equipment of the game to be of the highest possible excellence.

It is very little trouble to maintain a good ground, when once properly prepared, and the natural soil in most localities serves as an excellent basis for the surface, and this should be sifted for a few inches, if necessary, to free it from stones and pebbles, and, after the court has been evenly scraped and thoroughly rolled, it should be covered with a slight sprinkling of fine sand.

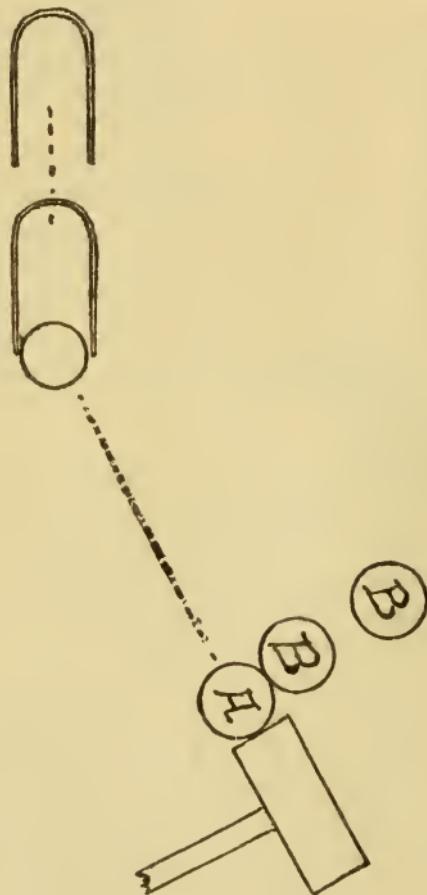
There is no other field game that can compare with Roque as a test for good temper, forbearance, and that prince of manly qualities, fairness.

We have known characters to be improved by courteous companionship and prevailing geniality on the Roque ground. The old-fashioned wordy strifes and contentions, cherishing and continuing ill-feeling, are unknown, and aside from the beneficial physical advantages, these features must also be regarded in taking stock of the benefits of Roque.

Roque needs no special dress. The absence of excessive physical exertion is suited to those who would, if compelled to change suits, take no exercise at all, and they can return to business or any avocation after an hour of Roque with linen and clothes none the worse for their effort, and with an exhilaration that outdoor exercises invariably secure. It is especially adapted to sedentary persons, and those in mature life to whom the vigorous roughness of base ball and the lively skirmishing of lawn tennis would be anything but a pleasure.

An organized club reduces the items of expense to a minimum, and it requires but two to play the game.

Roque is as scientific as billiards. There is a greater field literally as well as otherwise for strategy, the exercise of de-



"A" GETTING "POSITION" IN THE "CAGE" BY "SPLIT" SHOT

liberate judgment, nerve, coolness and boldness of play in Roque than in billiards, much as some may question the truthfulness of the assertion. The eye and the hand become trained. Lawn tennis calls for muscular action in immediate response to counterplay. Judgment must be instantaneous and muscular movements rapid and fatiguing. Roque stands in strong contrast with its deliberate strokes, its moderate exercise and non-fatiguing efforts, even when prolonged. It is richly deserving of increased interest.

The high degree of skill of which the game by the introduction of narrow arches, hard rubber balls, and the most approved implements of play has been made capable, prevents it from being regarded as fit only for children. The average age of the contestants at several tournaments of the National Association at Norwich, was over forty years.

The chief points of excellence in Roque may be enumerated as follows:

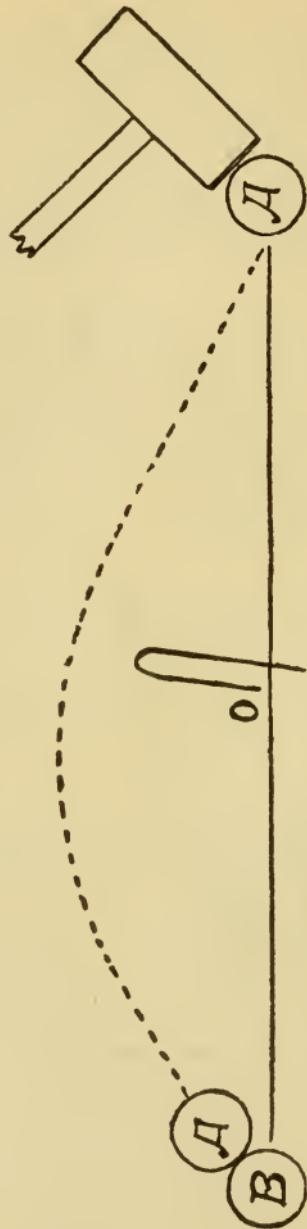
First.—Accuracy in making one ball hit another from the blow of the mallet. Here the accurate eye and the trained hand are needed, for at a distance of 70 feet a ball $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter subtends a very small angle, and a very slight divergence of the line of direction of the impinging mallet will cause a ball to go wide of its desired course.

Second.—Ability to take position in front of arches so as to pass through them successfully, for the arches being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide give little chance of passing through to a ball of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches when in a "wild position."

Third.—The making of carom shots. The only means whereby a person can hit a ball when wired, is by caroming upon an arch or from the border. Apparently impossible shots are thus frequently made, and although the accuracy is not so great as in billiards, yet there is the greatest opportunity for the display of skill and the exercise of judgment in the matter of making carom shots from an arch, or from the border. Sometimes the ball makes several caroms before hitting the desired ball. The use of rubber borders greatly facilitates carom play.

Fourth.—"Wiring" an adversary's ball so as to leave no ball

METHOD OF JUMP SHOT ILLUSTRATED



"open" or "exposed." This is done sometimes from a distance of fifteen or twenty feet; and last and greatest of all, is *good generalship*, for without this all the excellence that may be attained in other features of playing will be manifested in vain in a hard-fought game. Closely associated with the first, is the ability to "drive" the ball at a certain angle to reach a position desired. This will be attempted only when the balls are near together, for at a long range the only attempt is to hit the ball. It is possible also that "jump shooting" ought to be added to these, for this, at first thought seemingly impossible method of play, is a special feature with some players, and not infrequently they are relieved from an otherwise inextricable position by a timely jump shot, by which a ball from a peculiar downward stroke of the mallet may be made to pass over one or more intervening arches and "capture" a ball supposed to be safe from all danger. [See figure on page 12.]

The National Association meets in Norwich on the third Tuesday in August each year. This city has been a genuine Mecca for years to lovers of Roque. Easily reached, the Rose City of New England is especially a haven of delight, and the third Tuesday in August is looked forward to by Roquers with the eagerness and unconcealed pleasure of children looking forward to the joys and festivities of Christmastide. The meeting this year (1910) will be the twenty-ninth, and each year witnesses a general advance in the interests of the game. Los Angeles and Pasadena, in California, and their vicinity have become Roque centers of great interest, and have developed some magnificent players, some of them having started on their course in the East, and some enjoying the game in their winter sojourn in that delightful climate. By all means let them send some delegates from their best players to Norwich, and the result will be one of increased national interest in the game. [See also page 65.]



N. L. BISHOP,

Norwich, Conn.

Ex-Champion and Secretary and Treasurer National Association.

Died October 11, 1909.

TO THE BEGINNER

In this, as in every other game, there are certain general principles to guide one in his play. Before referring to these, however, and supposing the court to be in order, with border and arches, stakes and boundary line, arranged according to directions, let us notice the balls and the mallets.

THE BALLS.

The balls that have met with the greatest general favor have been the so-called hard rubber balls, as these are unaffected by moisture and always retain their sphericity. Balls of the same material as golf balls and absolutely non-breakable are now being manufactured and will doubtless find favor with many. The regulation ball is three and one-fourth inches in diameter. They can be easily painted by using a preparation of white shellac dissolved in alcohol, mixing with Chinese vermillion for red, Prussian blue and zinc or flake white for blue, and zinc or flake white for white. Thus painted they will dry in a few minutes and wear for several days.

THE MALLETS.

The greatest liberty is allowed (see Rule 3) in the construction and selection of mallets. There is no standard mallet, as individual tastes differ so much as to size, length of head and handle, weight and material. But the most approved are from 7 to 8 inches in length and from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 inches in diameter, generally banded with substantial metal bands to withstand heavy blows and with one face provided with soft rubber for certain scientific strokes, otherwise impossible to be made. The size and weight should be that which, after trial, the player finds best suited to his play.

POSITION IN STRIKING.

As regards position in striking, let every man be a law unto himself. What is called "the pendulum stroke," made by the

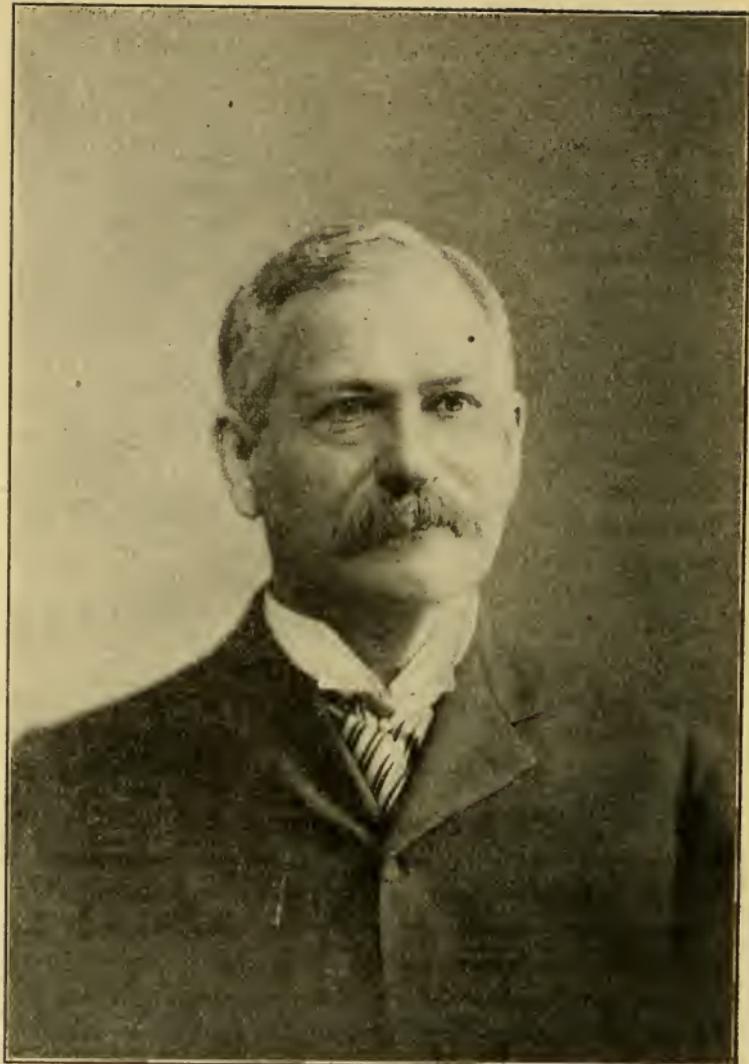


Photo by Goldsmith & Taft, Springfield, Mass.

CHARLES JACOBUS,

Springfield, Mass.

(Official Editor of National Roque Association.)

Ex-Champion, Chairman St. Louis Exposition Tournament Committee
and Member of Committee on Rules.

player using both hands upon the mallet, as he squarely faces the ball and swinging the mallet between his outstretched legs, vertically in accurate and uniformly well-directed stroke, is increasing in the number of adherents. It has in the minds of those that use it the usual argument of greater accuracy in hitting, the primary factor in the make-up of any player. By many, however, the position is thought to be lacking in grace, but grace and comeliness in position in striking a ball will always be sacrificed for even a possible superior excellence in actual play.

While occupying very different positions, we may still aim and execute with equal accuracy. Do not be too long in taking aim; a moderately quick stroke after getting the line of direction between two balls is generally the most accurate; but there is one point that all must observe if the ball is to hit the mark; after getting the line of direction, and with mallet resting ready for the stroke, *keep your eyes fixed on your own ball*. Any deviation from this either for short or long shots, will be apt to result in failure.

And now as to a few general principles to be observed:

First. Keep with your own or your partner ball the "innocent" (or last played) ball of your adversary.

Second. Keep the "danger" (or next playing) ball of your adversary wired as much as possible.

Third. When you can make no more points in your turn of play, give the partner ball the best set up you can.

Fourth. Do not play for the danger ball when, if you miss, you would give your adversary a chance better than he had before.

Fifth. In making a run, provide as much as possible for points ahead. Do not leave balls behind you if you can avoid it, except the danger ball. That may be left anywhere, if wired.

Sixth. Avoid leaving the balls in bunches, as a jump or a carom shot is much more likely to count in that case than when the balls are located singly.

To bring out the points of a game, let us illustrate:

Having scored for first shot (see Rule 6 for method of opening the game), and Blue having won, the balls are then placed at the

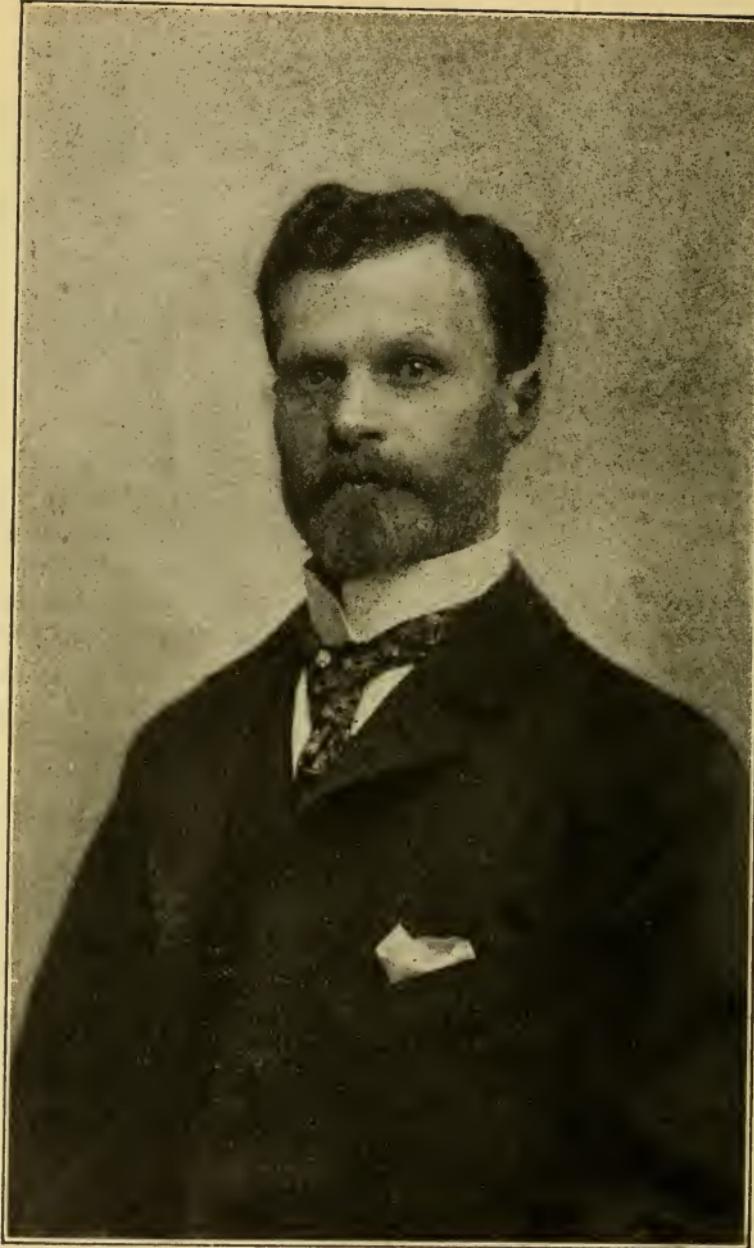


Photo by Rockwood, New York.

GEORGE S. VAN WICKLE (Deceased),
Of New Brunswick, N. J.
Donor of Van Winkle Badges.

four corners of the field *nearest the centre*, the partner balls being diagonally opposite to each other, and Blue plays generally at White, probably missing, but resting near his partner, Red; Black follows with most likely the same result. Then Red plays on Blue, driving it as near the first arch as he can, and getting, if possible, a drive on White, so as to wire it from Blue, between the lower stake and wicket. Then Red plays on Black with the hope of being able to make some wickets, but should there not be a good show for this, he drives Black to Blue, and leaves a "set-up" for his partner by resting near the first wicket. This method is generally attempted when the first two shots fail to strike a ball. Now, if White has but one ball to play for the length of the field, his chances of missing are so great that it is generally preferable to remain at the lower end of the field. He thus forces Blue to come after him by splitting from a ball near him, or play with only his partner and the "danger" (or next playing) ball. Blue now has two balls to aid him in making a run. If he feels capable of managing it, he should hit Black, split to White, and bring it into his field of play, then make his first arch off Red. He now has all the balls in the field. The following now presents one style of play: After making the first arch, he hits Black and sends it to the third or side arch, then he hits White and sends it near the centre, and makes the second with Red's help, then hitting Red he leaves it in front of third arch and makes the third arch with Black's help. After making the third arch he should hit Black, wire it from the centre by leaving it in front of the side arch, then drive Red near to White, and make the centre off White. If he succeeds in this and makes the arch, he goes on securely and confidently, for Black is not likely to do him any harm in the next stroke, yet by carom from border it is often done.

This illustrates his line of play far enough, indicating what he should do throughout the game.

The methods up to this point are apt to be uniform, and the same general plan is observed in returning home from the lower stake. But for general play it is unnecessary to add more in the attempt to illustrate features of playing the game.

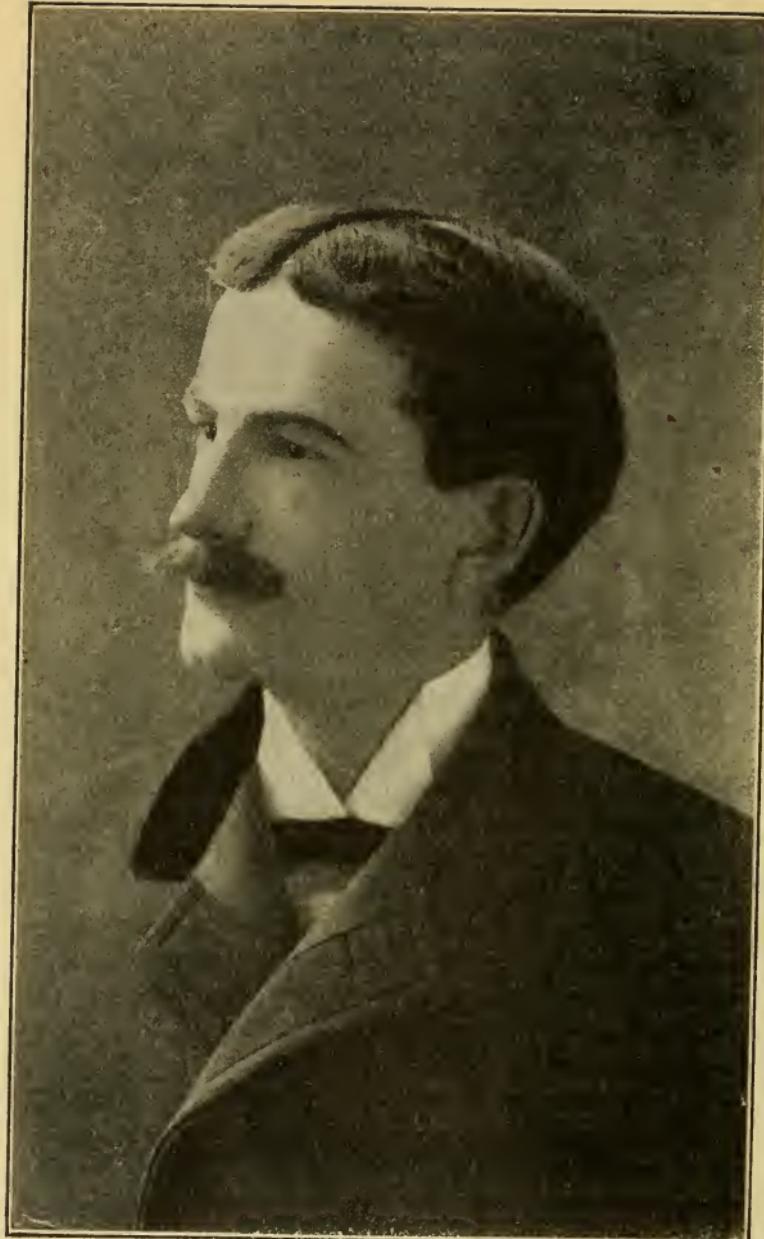


Photo by Smith & Buck, Washington, D. C.

W. H. WAHLY,

Washington, D. C.

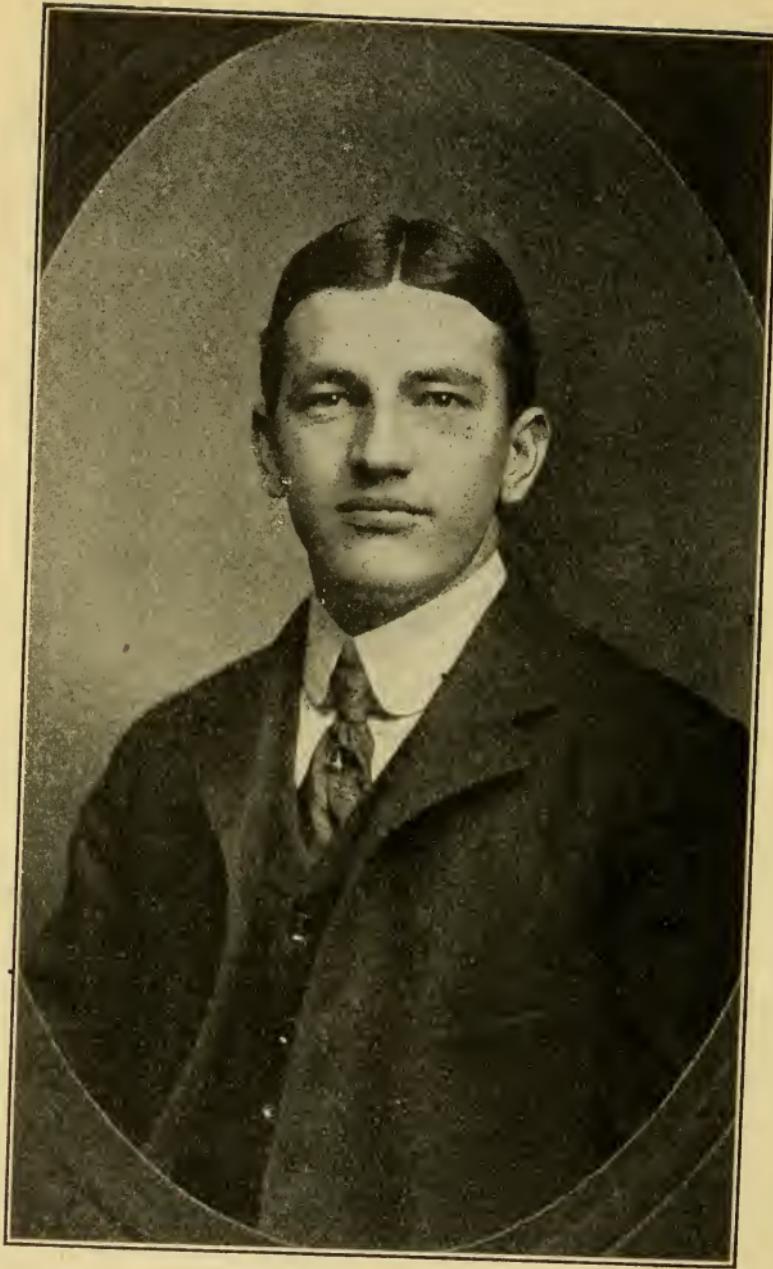
Ex-Champion, Member of St. Louis Exposition Committee and Member of Committee on Rules,

INDEX TO RULES AND POINTS

"Explanation of terms" is just before Rules.

Numbers refer to rules.

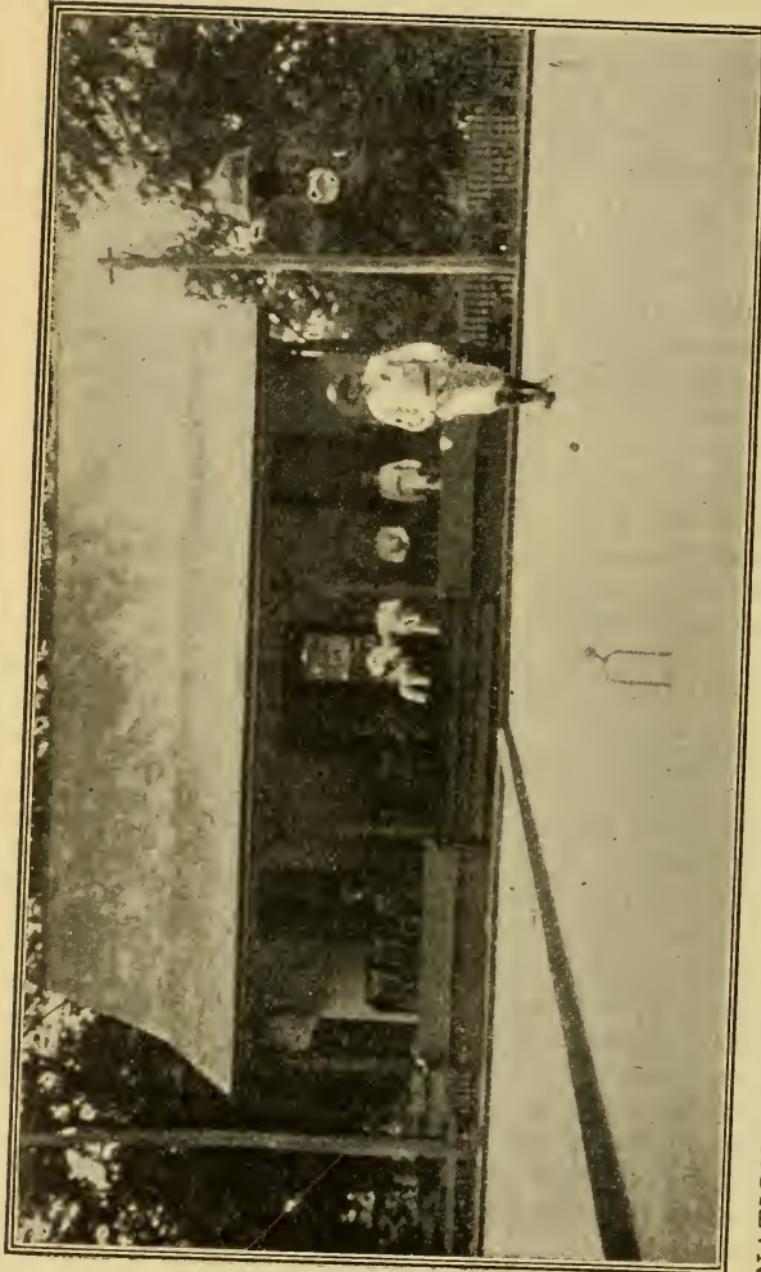
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CHARLES C. COX,
Malden, Mass.
Champion National Tournament, 1903, 1904, 1905.

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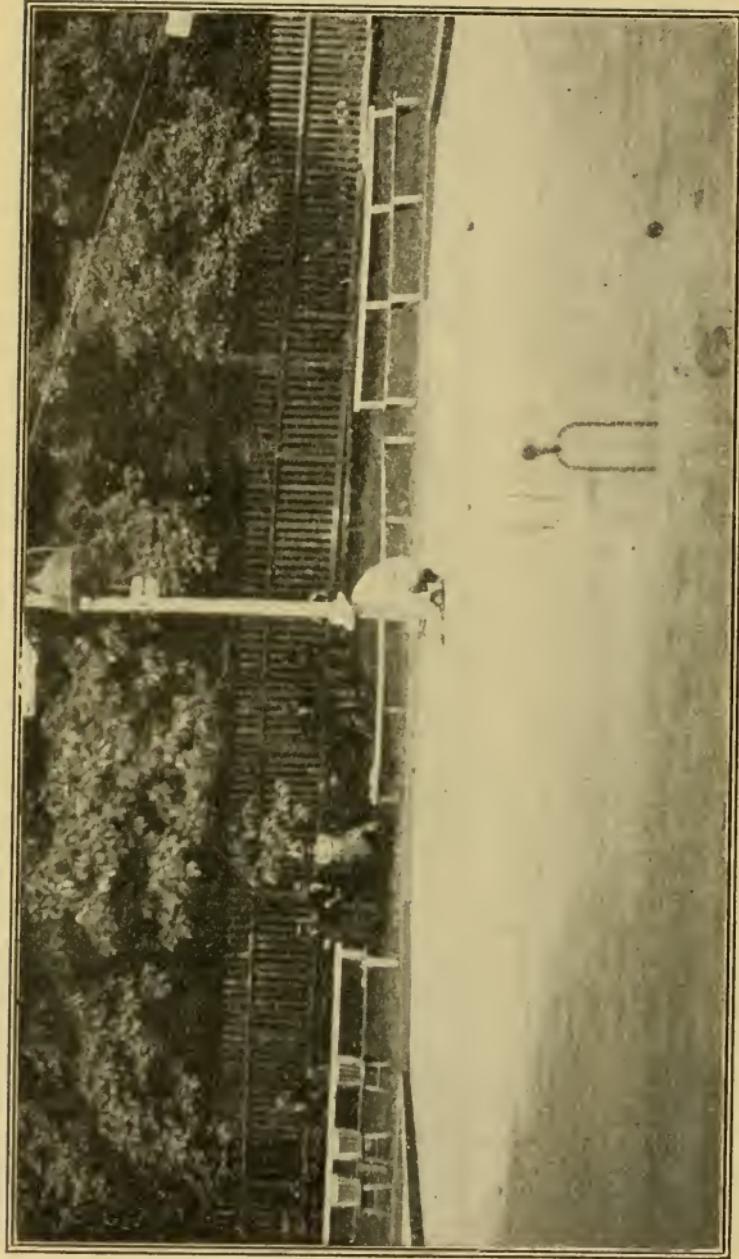


NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, NORWICH, CONN.—VIEW FROM THE WOODS
TOWARDS THE PAVILION.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ROQUE GROUNDS (EIGHT IN ALL).—VIEW FROM
PAVILION TOWARDS THE WOODS.

**EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED
IN ROQUE**

Boundary—The Boundary is a line extending around the field, 28 inches from the border. (See description of grounds.)

Bombard.—To drive one ball so as to displace another.

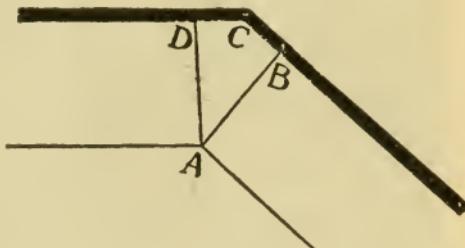
Carom—A rebounding from an arch, a stake, or the border.

Combination—A Combination is the using of two or more balls to cause the movement of another.

Corner (Point)—A Corner as a *point* is the vertex of any angle of the boundary line.

Corner (Place)—A Corner as a *place* is the space included between the border and two perpendiculars drawn from a corner point to the border.

A is a corner point.
A B C D is a corner place.
(See Rules 41 and 42.)



Danger Ball—The ball to be played next, being that of the adversary.

Dead Ball—A ball upon or from which the player has taken his turn since making a point. It is then *dead* to all direct shots, till he makes another point, or has another turn of play.

Ball in Play—A ball is in play so long as points are made or balls hit, in accordance with the rules.

Innocent Ball—The last played ball of the adversary.

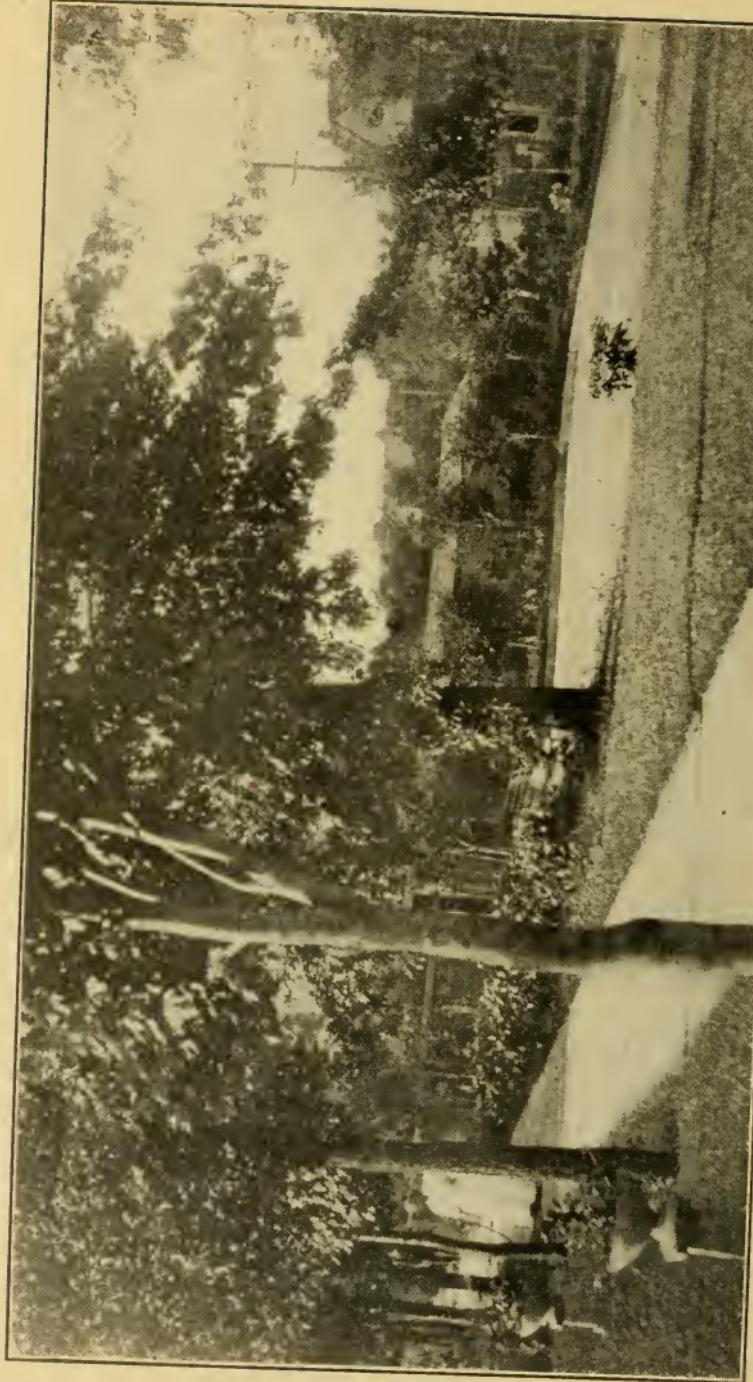
Rover Ball—A ball that has no more arches to make.

Points—See Rule 22.

Scoring—See Rule 6.

Shot } These are of the same meaning.
Stroke }

HOME AND ROQUE COURT OF J. H. SHEFFIELD, 2088 LUNT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



Direct Shot—When the playing ball struck with the mallet passes *directly* to another ball, either by a jump shot, or by a carom upon it from a stake, an arch, or the border. (See Rules 14 and 35.)

Drive Shot—A direct shot made so as to send the object ball to some direct spot.

Follow Shot—When the playing ball in taking its turn is made to follow the object ball in nearly or quite the same direction. (See Rule 8.)

Foul Shot—See Rules 7, 11, 17, 19, 39, 40.

Jump Shot—Striking the ball so as to make it jump over any obstacle between it and the object aimed at. To do this, the ball should be struck as shown on page 14.

Live Ball—A ball upon which the playing ball has a right to play.

Object Ball—The ball at which the player aims.

Playing Ball—The ball that in proper turn of play is to be struck with the mallet.

Split Shot—Any play from a ball upon which the playing ball has counted. (See Rule 14 and Cuts.)

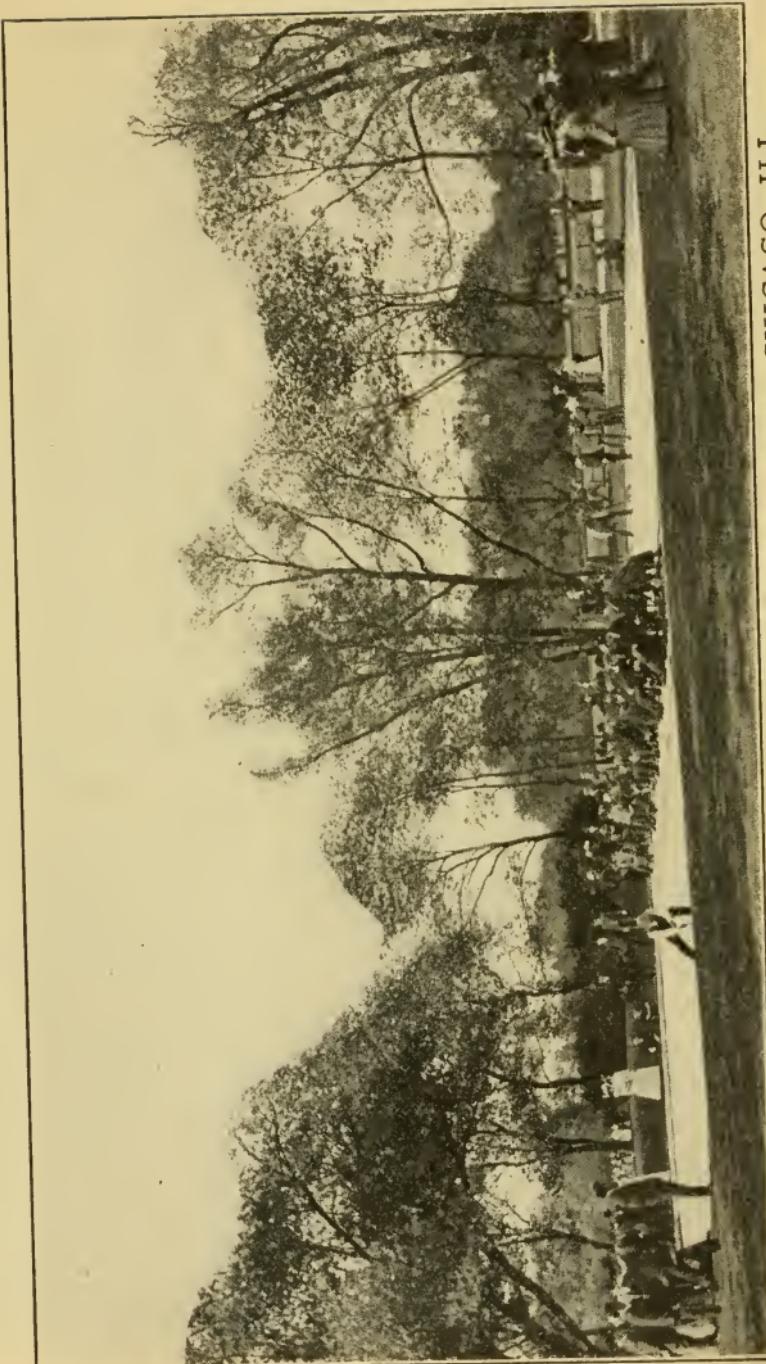
To play from a ball is to place the playing ball in contact with it, and then to make a split shot.

Set-up—A location of a ball or balls, in the interest of one's partner, so that his next play or run may most easily be made.

Run—The making of a number of points in one turn of play.

Wiring—To wire a ball is to locate it, so that a wire or arch will interfere with a direct shot.

Within the Limits of the Cage.—See Rule 48. A ball is within the limits of the cage or centre wicket, if a straight-edge or string held against the *inside* of the arches touches the ball.



GROUND OF WASHINGTON PARK ROQUE CLUB, CHICAGO, ILL.

ROQUE RULES

INTERFERING WITH PLAYERS.

RULE 1—No player or other person shall be permitted to interfere with the result of a game by any word or act calculated to embarrass the player, nor shall any one, except a partner, speak to a player, while in the act of shooting.

ORDER OF COLORS IN PLAY.

RULE 2—The order of colors shall be Red, White, Blue, Black, but the game may be opened by playing any color.

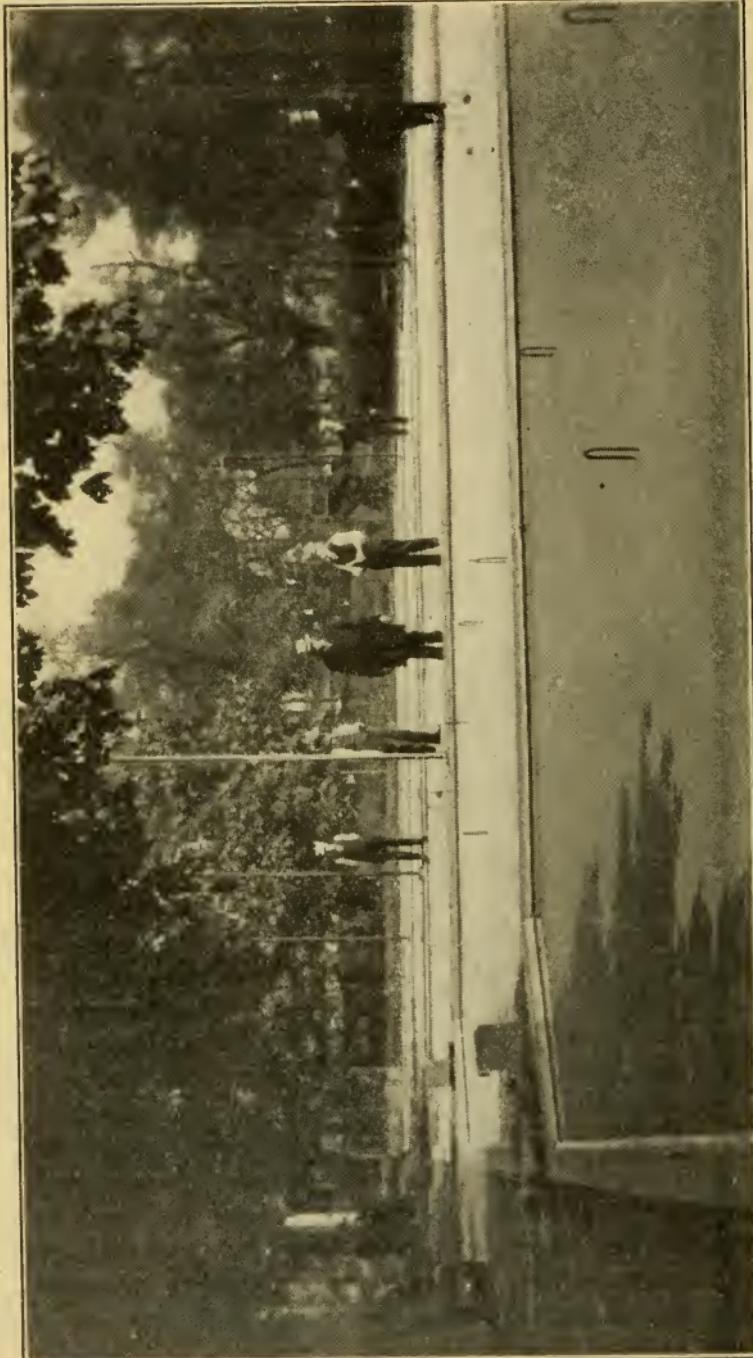
MALLETS.

RULE 3—There shall be no restriction as to mallets used. A player may change his mallet at any time during a game.

RULE 4—Should a ball or mallet break in striking, the player may demand another stroke, with a new ball or mallet.

CLIPS OR MARKERS.

RULE 5—Every player shall be provided with a clip or indicator of the same color as his ball, painted in full on one side only, which he must affix to his arch next in order in course of play, before the partner ball is played, with the painted side toward the front of the arch. Should he fail to do so his clip must remain upon the arch upon which it was last placed and he must make the points again. Should he move his marker back of the point he is for, attention must be called to such error before the partner ball is played, otherwise it shall stand. Should a marker be moved beyond the proper point, it shall be replaced, provided attention is called to the error before the point upon which it rests is made. Should a player put a ball through its arch, he must move the corresponding clip to its proper arch.



THE GROUNDS OF THE QUAKER CITY ROQUE CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

before the next ball is played, otherwise the clip remains as before. No player shall lose any point or points by the misplacing of his clip by his adversary.

OPENING OF GAME—SCORING. (Revised 1909.)

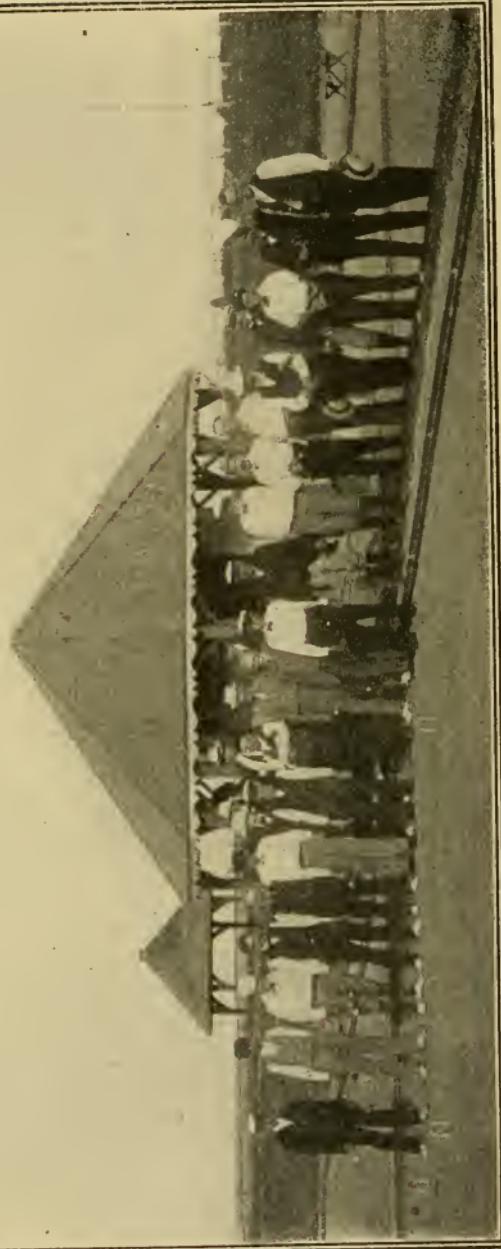
RULE 6—All games shall be opened by scoring from an imaginary line running through the middle wicket across the field, each player playing two balls of any color toward the boundary line at the head of the court. Any ball displaced in scoring can gain no advantage thereby but is entitled to its former place unless hit by a *partner* ball. The player, the centre of whose ball rests nearest this boundary line, shall have choice of play, and balls, provided that, in scoring, the ball did not strike the border, any other ball, or the stake. The balls shall then be placed on the four corners of the ground (nearest the centre of the field), partner balls diagonally to each other, the playing ball and next in sequence to be placed on the upper corners, the choice of corners resting with the playing ball and all balls being in play.

BALLS—HOW STRUCK.

RULE 7—The ball must be struck with the face of the mallet, the stroke being delivered whenever touching the ball it moves it. Should a stake or wire intervene, the stroke is not allowed unless the ball is struck at the same time, and if the ball is moved without being struck with the face of the mallet, it shall remain where it rests, and should a point be made, or another ball be struck, it shall not be allowed, except by the decision of the umpire as to the fairness of the shot. All balls thus moved by a false shot may be replayed or not, at the option of the opponent, but no point or part of a point made, shall be allowed.

RULE 8—When making a direct shot, the player must not push or follow the ball with his mallet; but when playing from a ball the two balls being in contact, he may follow his ball with the mallet; but must not strike it twice, give it a second impetus, or change the direction of the stroke.

Photo by Chamberlain, Cottage City, Mass.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD ROQUE CLUB, COTTAGE CITY, MASS.
(EIGHT COURTS.)



RULE 9—If a player strikes his ball before his opponent has finished his play, the stroke shall stand, or be made over, at the option of the opponent. [See also Rule 52.]

RULE 10—Should a ball rest against or near a wire, and the umpire, or other person agreed on, should decide that in order to pass through the arch, an unfair or push shot would have to be made, it shall not be allowed if made.

RULE 11—Should a player in making a stroke, move with his mallet or mallet-hand any other than his object ball, it shall be a foul, and his play ceases, and all balls moved shall be replaced as before the stroke, or remain where they rest at the option of the opponent.

RULE 12—If a dead ball in contact with another ball, moves on account of the inequality of the ground while playing the other ball away from it, the player does not lose his shot.

(a) If a live ball is similarly situated and moves on account of the inequality of the ground when the ball in contact is played away from it, the playing ball shall not be regarded as having counted upon it. (See Rule 14.)

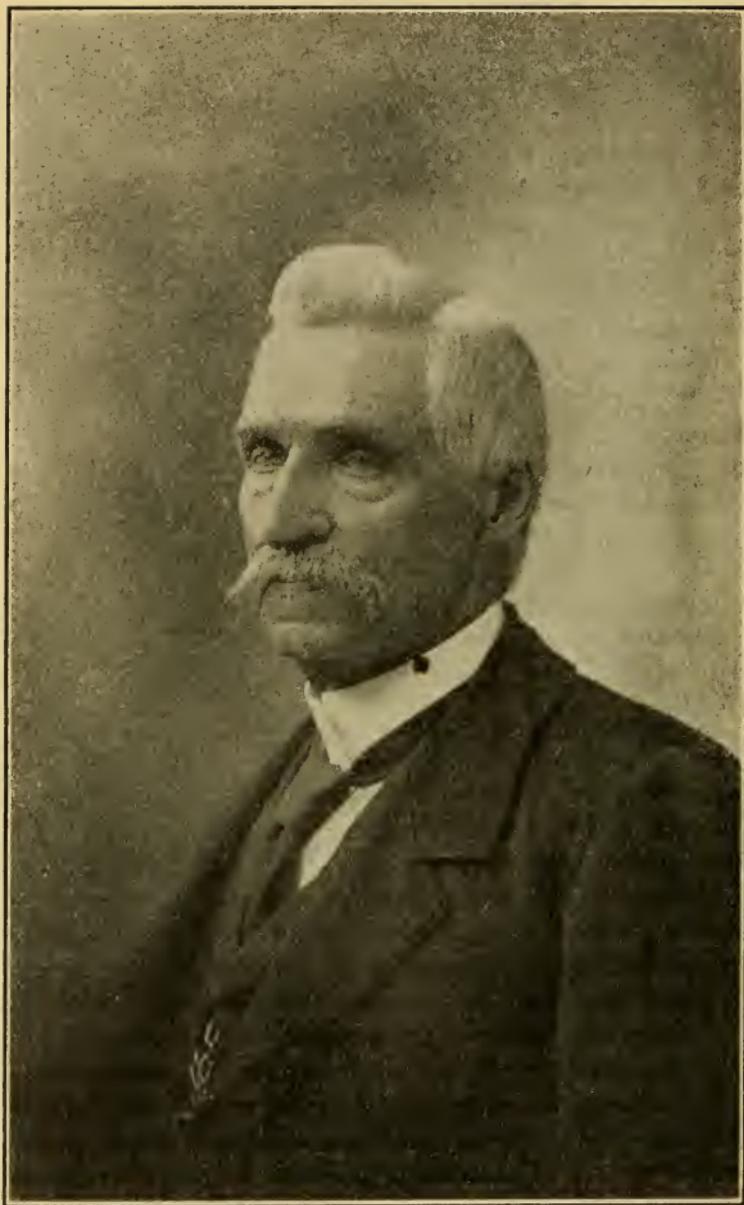
(b) If a ball, in proper course of play, rests against another ball, and in picking up the playing ball for the purpose of continuing the play, the other ball moves on account of the inequality of the ground, no attempt shall be made to replace it.

RULE 13—A ball must not be touched while on the field, except when it is necessary to place it beside the ball that has been hit for the purpose of playing from it, or to replace it when it has been moved by accident—except by permission of the opponent. [Picking up wrong ball, therefore (Rule 58) ends play.]

RULE 14—A ball counts upon another when it comes in contact with it by a blow from the player's mallet, or rebounds from a wicket or a stake or the border; also when it comes in contact with it when play is taken from another ball. (See Rule 16.)

RULE 15—A player after counting upon another ball shall not stop his ball for the purpose of preventing its hitting another. Should he do so his play ceases, and all balls shall be replaced as before the stroke, or remain, at the option of the opponent.

RULE 16—When one ball counts upon another (see Rule 14),



DR. J. N. DAVENPORT,

Northampton, Mass.

The First President of the National Roque Association.

Died April 13, 1906.

play must be taken from it. After taking play from a ball and moving it, the player is entitled to one more stroke.

RULE 17—If a player in playing from a ball, fails to move it, such stroke ends his play, and his ball must be returned; or left where it stops, at the option of the opponent.

RULE 18—A player, in each turn of play, is at liberty to play upon any other ball once only before making a point.

RULE 19—Should a player play from a ball he has not hit, he loses his turn, and all balls moved by such play must be replaced to the satisfaction of the umpire or adversary. Should the mistake not be discovered before the player has made another stroke, the play shall be valid, and the player continues his play.

RULE 20—In playing from a ball, if player's ball strike another, to which he is dead, such stroke does not end his play. (See also Rule 29.)

RULE 21—If a player hits two or more balls at the same stroke, play can be taken only from the first.

MAKING OF POINTS.

RULE 22—A player makes a point in the game when his ball makes an arch or hits a stake in proper play. (For Rovers, see Rule 51.)

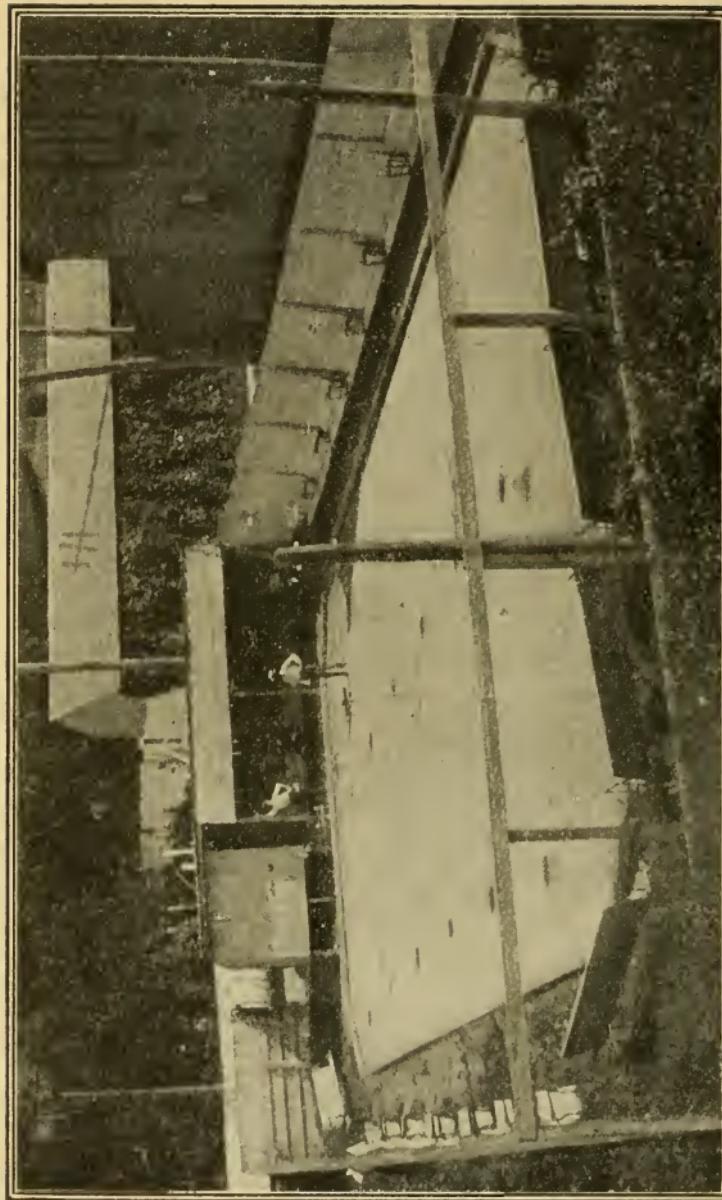
RULE 23—If a player makes a point, and afterward at the same stroke hits a ball, he must take the point and use the ball. If the struck ball is beyond the arch, as determined by Rule 44, and the playing ball rests through the arch, the arch is held to be first made.* (See also Rule 40.)

RULE 24—If a ball counts upon another, and afterward by the same stroke makes a point, it must take the ball and reject the point.

RULE 25—A player continues to play so long as he makes a point in the game, or counts upon another ball.

RULE 26—A ball making two or more points at the same stroke, has only the same privilege as if it made but one.

RULE 27—If a ball be driven through its arch or against its stake by any carom, combination or concussion, it is a point made by that ball. (For a Rover, see Rule 51.)



ROQUE COURT AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

PLAYING OF DEAD BALL.

RULE 28—If a player play by direct shot on a dead ball, all balls displaced by such shot shall be replaced in their former position, and the player's ball placed against the dead ball on the side from which it came; or, all balls shall rest where they lie, at the option of the opponent.

RULE 29—If a player, in making a direct shot, strike a ball on which he has already played; that is, a dead ball, his play ceases. Any point or part of a point or ball struck, after striking the dead ball, is not allowed, and both balls must be replaced in accordance with the preceding rule. A dead ball displaced by other than direct shot shall not be replaced. [See Rule 20.]

RULE 30—If playing-ball in passing through its arch strike a dead ball that is beyond the arch, as determined by Rule 44, the ball shall not be considered a dead ball if playing-ball rests through its arch, and the point shall be allowed. [See Rule 40.]

BALLS MOVED OR INTERFERED WITH BY ACCIDENT OR DESIGN.

RULE 31—A ball accidentally displaced, otherwise than as provided for in Rule 11, must be returned to its position before play can proceed.

RULE 32—If a ball is stopped or diverted from its course by an opponent, the player may repeat the shot or not as he chooses. Should he decline to repeat the shot, the ball must remain where it stops, and, if playing-ball, must play from there.

RULE 33—If a ball is stopped or diverted from its course by a player or his partner, the opponent may demand a repetition of the shot if he chooses. Should he decline to do so, the ball must remain where it stops, and, if playing-ball, must play from there.

RULE 34—If a ball is stopped or diverted from its course by any object inside the ground, not pertaining to the game or ground, other than provided for in Rules 32 and 33, the shot may be repeated, or allowed to remain, at the option of the player. If not repeated, the ball must remain where it stops, and, if playing-ball, play from there.

BALLS IN CONTACT.

RULE 35—Should a player, on commencing his play, find his ball in contact with another, he must hit his own as he likes, and then have subsequent privileges, the same as though the balls were separated an inch or more.

RULES CONCERNING BOUNDARY.

RULE 36—A ball shot over boundary or border must be returned at right angles from where it stops.

RULE 37—A ball is in the field only when the whole ball is *within* the boundary line.

RULE 38.—No play is allowed from beyond the boundary line, except when a ball is placed in contact with another for the purpose of playing therefrom.

RULE 39—If a player strike his ball when over the boundary line, he shall lose his stroke, and the balls shall be replaced or left where they stop, at the option of the opponent.

RULE 40—If a player hit a ball off the field by a direct shot, his play ceases, and the ball thus hit is placed on the boundary, opposite the point where it lay before being thus hit. But if a ball off the field is hit by a split shot the hit shall not be allowed, the ball shall be replaced properly in the field, and the play shall not cease. NOTE—If a ball make an arch and at the same stroke hit a ball *off the field*, the arch counts *but play ceases*.

RULE 41—The first ball driven over the boundary line into a corner must be placed on the corner at the intersection of the two boundary lines.

RULE 42.—If a ball, having been struck over the boundary line, is returnable at the corner, another ball being on or entitled to the corner, it shall be placed on that side of the corner ball on which it went off.

RULE 43—If two balls, having been shot over the boundary line, rest directly behind one another at right angles with boundary line, they shall be placed on the line alongside of each other in the same relative position in which they were played off. This can occur only when the centres of the two balls rest directly behind one another at right angles with the boundary line.

BALL—WHEN THROUGH AN ARCH.

RULE 44—A ball, running its arch in the right direction, is through when a straight edge, laid across the two wires on the side from which the ball came does not touch the ball.

BALLS WHEN IN POSITION.

RULE 45—If a ball has been placed under an arch, to play from another ball, it is not in position to run that arch.

RULE 46—If a ball be driven under its arch from the wrong direction, and rests there, so that a straight edge laid against the wires on the side of the arch from which it came, fails to touch it, it is in position to run that arch in the right direction.

RULE 47—If a ball, shot through its arch in the right direction, not having come in contact with another ball or the border, rolls back through or under that arch, so that a straight edge applied as in Rule 44, touches it, the point is not made, but the ball is in position if left there.

HITTING BALL WHILE MAKING WICKET.

RULE 48—The cage wicket may be made in one, two or more turns, provided the ball stops within the limits of the cage, and has not by *direct* shot come in contact with any other ball in or near the wicket. [See explanation of terms used in Roque.]

RULE 49—Any playing-ball within, or under a wicket, becomes dead to advancement through the wicket from that position, if it comes in contact with any other ball by a direct shot.

ROVERS.

RULE 50—A rover has the right to play upon every other ball once during each turn of play, and may be played upon, as any other ball.

RULE 51—All balls must be continued in the game until two rovers, being partners, are driven against the stake, either by a single stroke or by two successive strokes of the mallet, and the last point or points may be made as any other. A rover that has been driven against the stake and over the boundary must be

replaced properly in the field before the next stroke is made, and cannot be removed to allow the partner ball to hit the stake.

PLAYING OUT OF TURN, OR WRONG BALL.

RULE 52—If a player plays out of his proper turn, or in his proper turn plays the wrong ball, and the mistake is discovered before the next player has commenced his play, all benefit from any point or points made is lost, and his turn of play is forfeited. All balls moved by the misplay must be returned to their former position by the umpire or adversary. If the mistake is not discovered until after the next player has made his first stroke, the error must stand. [See Rule 9.]

POINTS RE-MADE.

RULE 53—If a player makes a point he has already made, his marker not being on that point, and the mistake is discovered before the proper point is made, the play ceases with the shot by which the point was re-made, and the marker remains where it stood at the beginning of this play. All balls shall be left in the position they had at the time the point was re-made. If not discovered before the proper point is made, the points so made are good, and play proceeds the same as if no error had been made.

ERROR IN ORDER OF PLAY.

RULE 54—If an error in order is discovered after a player has struck his ball, he shall be allowed to finish his play, provided he is playing in the regular sequence of his partner's ball last played. In case of dispute upon any point at any time, it shall be decided by the umpire; if there is no umpire, by lot. No recourse shall be had to lot unless each party expresses the belief that the other is wrong.

RULE 55—At any time an error in order is discovered, the opposite side shall follow with the same ball last played (the proper sequence); but before playing, their opponents shall have privilege to demand a transposition of adversaries' balls.

EXAMPLE—Black plays by mistake after Red—the error is not discovered—Blue plays in the proper sequence of his partner

Red, and seeing that Black has just played, is thus led to believe it the innocent ball, and upon concluding his play, leaves Black by Red. Now, if error in order is discovered, the player of Red and Blue can demand that the position of Black and White be transposed.

CHANGING SURFACE OF GROUND.

RULE 56—A player, before or during his play, may require either arches or grounds or anything pertaining thereto to be placed in proper condition.

DIRECTION THROUGH WICKETS.

RULE 57—In making all side or corner wickets the playing-ball shall pass through them toward the centre.

PENALTY—GENERAL RULE.

RULE 58—If a rule is violated, a penalty for which has not been provided, the player shall cease his play.

TOURNAMENT RULES

RULE 1—The tournament games shall be played in accordance with the rules of the National Roque Association of America.

RULE 2—The Committee of Arrangements shall have power to commence tournament games Monday at 9:00 o'clock A. M., and no player shall be allowed to enter after 8:00 o'clock Wednesday morning, except by consent of the Committee of Arrangements.

RULE 3—All players are expected to remain until the finish and play all games assigned to them. Should any player leave before he has played more than fifty per cent. of his games, all games played shall be thrown out, but if he has played more than fifty per cent. of his games, the balance remaining unplayed shall be forfeited, and the Committee of Arrangements shall so record them.

RULE 4—The order of play shall be determined by lot, names being drawn by the Committee of Arrangements.

RULE 5—All disputed points shall be referred to an umpire, to be chosen before play by the contestants, and in case of his inability to decide, to three referees, to be chosen by the Committee of Arrangements.

RULE 6—Games shall be called by 8 A. M., and no game shall be begun after 6 P. M., unless by mutual consent.

RULE 7—All ties shall be played off in accordance with the above rules.

RULE 8—In case of darkness coming on during a game, the umpire shall decide when a game shall stop, and if stopped, shall be continued first in order the next morning, if the players are on time.

RULE 9—The players shall be divided into three classes.

The social tournament games will be governed by the same rules as the prize tournament games.

OLYMPIC ROQUE TOURNAMENT, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, 1904

The Olympic Roque Committee, duly appointed by the National Roque Association at its annual tournament held at Norwich, Conn., August 18, 1903, consisting of Charles Jacobus of Springfield, Mass.; William H. Wahly, Washington, D. C.; and Hon. G. C. Strong, of New London, Conn., after conferences with J. E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, decided to hold an Olympic Roque Tournament in conjunction with the Olympic Games at St. Louis during the World's Fair.

Two weeks were set aside for this purpose, commencing Monday, August 1, 1904. The tournament games were played according to the rules of the National Roque Association upon courts made in accordance with its most recent rulings, constructed under the supervision of Charles Jacobus, appointed by the Physical Culture Department as Chairman of Tournament Management Committee.

The tournament was open in single competition *to players from different states*. First, second, and third prize Olympic medals were given to winners. All arrangements and entries were under the special supervision of J. E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondence was opened up with clubs in the National Association in May, and full conditions given. Owing to the great distance to be traveled and the proximity of the National Tournament, there were few contestants. The first prize fell to Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.; the second to S. O. Streeter, Thawville, Ill.; the third to D. C. Brown, Onarga, Ill.

**LIST OF CLUBS OF THE NATIONAL ROQUE
ASSOCIATION IN REGULAR STANDING
FOR 1908-1909**

Norwich Roque and Tennis Club.....	Norwich, Conn.
Danbury Club.....	Danbury, Conn.
Springfield Club.....	Springfield, Mass.
Quaker City Club.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hutchinson Club.....	Washington, D. C.
Mansfield Club.....	Mansfield, Mass.
Willimantic Club.....	Willimantic, Conn.
Evanston Club.....	Evanston, Ill.
Washington Park Club.....	Chicago, Ill.
New London Club.....	New London, Conn.
Forest Park Roque Association.....	Springfield, Mass.
Rogers Park Roque Association.....	Chicago, Ill.
Summit Club.....	Summit, N. J.
Martha's Vineyard Club.....	Martha's Vineyard, Mass.
Pasadena Club.....	Pasadena, Cal.
Beacon Hill Club.....	Providence, R. I.
Lincoln Club.....	Hartford, Conn.
Topeka Club.....	Topeka, Kan.
Northampton Club.....	Northampton, Mass.
Brockton Club.....	Brockton, Mass.
San Jose Club.....	San Jose, Cal.
East Milton Club.....	East Milton, Mass.
Westchester Club.....	Westchester, Pa.
Bridgeport Club.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
Wilmington Club.....	Wilmington, Del.
Spencer Club.....	Spencer, Mass.
Somerville Club.....	Somerville, Mass.
Matawan Club.....	Matawan, N. J.
Capital Hill Club.....	Washington, D. C.
Ontario Club.....	Ontario, Cal.
Pittsfield Club.....	Pittsfield, Mass.

An invitation is hereby extended to all organizations using the rules of the National Roque Guide to become members of the National Association, and send delegates to the National Tournament. Membership fee, \$2. Send fee to Frank H. Foss, Norwich, Conn.

BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL ROQUE ASSOCIATION

The following are the By-Laws of the Association, revised and adopted at the annual meeting in 1895.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This organization shall be known as the NATIONAL ROQUE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this Association shall consist of such clubs as shall adopt its rules and pay the annual membership fee. The annual membership fee shall be \$2, payable in advance, which shall entitle the club to send one representative to the tournament with all the rights of a delegate, except that of playing in the tournament.

ARTICLE III.

DELEGATES TO TOURNAMENT.

Each club shall be entitled to send as many delegates to play in the tournament as it pleases by paying \$2 for each. All delegates shall have the right to vote at the meetings of the Association.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting of the Association, and assume the duties of their several offices at the close of that year's tournament. It shall be the duty of the President-elect to appoint and announce before the close of the tournament the following

committees for the succeeding year: Committee of Arrangements, Committee on Grounds, Finance Committee, Committee of Correspondence, each to consist of five members.

ARTICLE V.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

It shall be the duty of this committee to classify the players into as many divisions as its members deem best, to keep a correct record of all games played, to make all the necessary arrangements for special attractions and promote public interest and attendance. They shall also appoint three referees to act during the tournament.

ARTICLE VI.

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS.

It shall be the duty of this committee to see that all the grounds are put in perfect condition prior to the tournament week, to see that there are a sufficient number of balls and clips, and to generally superintend the many details incident to the care of the grounds.

ARTICLE VII.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It shall be the duty of this committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts each year and report the same at the annual meeting; to report as early as possible the probable financial condition of the Association, and in case of a deficiency to provide for the same, that all bills may be promptly met.

ARTICLE VIII.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

It shall be the duty of the Committee of Correspondence, early in the year, to find out the real status of the game in the various sections as assigned, to create interest by correspondence, by circulars, by actual visitation and arrangement of matches, and, if possible, by establishing new clubs, and especially by securing

delegates to the annual tournament. This is not to stand in the way of the usual work along the same lines of any member or any club, but rather, the co-operating with and broadening their work.

ARTICLE IX.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held the Wednesday morning after the third Tuesday in August, at 9 o'clock, in the club house. Special meetings may be called by the President when he may deem it necessary.

ARTICLE X.

CONSTITUTING A QUORUM.

A majority of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum at all meetings.

ARTICLE XI.

QUESTIONS AND ELECTIONS.

All questions and elections shall be decided by a majority vote.

ARTICLE XII.

FILLING VACANCIES.

The President shall be authorized to fill any vacancy among the officers that occurs through removal, or otherwise.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Association present.

PAST OFFICERS

The following have been the officers of the Association:

1882.

Pres.—Ira B. Reed, M.D., N. Y.; Vice-Pres. J. W. Hooker, Norwich, Conn.; Sec'y and Treas.—Geo. W. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cor. Sec'y—C. H. Botsford, N. Y.

1883.

Pres.—Geo. W. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Pres.—G. Maurer, Keyport, N. J.; Rev. Philip Germond, N. Y.; John M. Brewer, Norwich, Conn.; M. Driver, Staten Island; Sec'y and Treas.—A. W. Dickey, Norwich, Conn.; Cor. Sec'y—C. H. Botsford, N. Y.

1884.

Pres.—A. W. Dickey, Norwich, Conn.; Vice-Pres.—P. B. Ashley, Providence, R. I.; J. DeGolyer, Troy, N. Y.; S. D. Warrener, New London, Conn.; Sec'y and Treas.—Prof. Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.; Cor. Sec'y—C. H. Botsford, N. Y.

1885.

Pres.—Prof. Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.; Vice-Pres.—W. W. Whitman, Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Baldwin, Danbury, Conn.; Dr. Davenport, Northampton, Mass.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Cor. Sec'y—C. H. Botsford, N. Y.

1886.

Pres.—W. W. Whitman, Troy, N. Y.; Vice-Pres.—J. W. Tufts, Boston, Mass.; L. P. Bryant, Northampton, Mass.; Chas. H. Bush, Staten Island; Rec. Sec'y and Treas.—C. H. Pettis, Norwich, Conn.; Acting Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Cor. Sec'y—C. H. Botsford, N. Y.

1887.

Pres.—E. M. Barnum, Danbury, Conn.; Vice-Pres.—Frank Sisson, New London, Conn.; T. A. Harris, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. A. Marsh, New York; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Cor. Sec'y—C. H. Botsford, N. Y.

1888.

Pres.—A. W. Wambold, Staten Island; Vice-Pres.—Geo. C. Strong, New London, Conn.; Geo. Van Wickle, New Brunswick, N. J.; E. F. Spalding, Townsend Harbor, Mass.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Cor. Sec'y—L. P. Bryant, Florence, Mass.

1889.

Pres.—Herbert Porter, Malden, Mass.; Vice-Pres.—John M. Brewer, Norwich, Conn.; Abner B. Holley, New York; Joseph Bilbrough, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec'y and Treas.—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.; Cor. Sec'y—A. W. Dickey, Norwich, Conn.

1890.

Pres.—John M. Brewer, Norwich, Conn.; Vice-Pres.—Abner B. Holley, New York; Joseph Bilbrough, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Tufts, Boston, Mass.; Sec'y and Treas.—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.; Cor. Sec'y—George W. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.

1891.

Pres.—John M. Brewer, Norwich, Conn.; Vice-Pres.—E. R. Downs, Asbury Grove, Mass.; John P. Dechen, Staten Island; E. C. Butler, Middletown, Conn.; Sec'y and Treas.—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.; Cor. Sec'y—George W. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.

1892.

Pres.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Vice-Pres.—C. S. Myers, Washington, D. C.; D. B. Frisbee, New York; L. G. Williams, Mansfield Centre, Conn.; Sec'y and Treas.—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.; Cor. Sec'y—W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, N. J.

1893.

Pres.—Geo. C. Strong, New London, Conn.; Vice-Pres.—William Holden, Leominster, Mass.; G. Maurer, Keyport, N. J.; Chas. Greenslit, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec'y and Treas.—Dale D. Butler, Middletown, Conn.; Cor. Sec'y—H. G. Fay, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1894.

Pres.—Henry G. Fay, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-Pres.—G. S. Burgess, Lynn, Mass.; Jas. B. Hickman, Wilmington, Del.; W. S. Chase, Washington, D. C.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Cor. Sec'y—Philip Germond, New York, N. Y.

1895.

Pres.—Abner B. Holley, New York; Vice-Pres.—W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, N. J.; W. A. Towne, New London, Conn.; W. H. Wahly, Washington, D. C.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.

1896.

Pres.—Geo. S. Van Wickle, New Brunswick, N. J.; Vice Pres.—E. M. Baldwin, Danbury, Conn.; H. Wahly, Washington, D. C., and Frank Sisson, New London, Conn.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.

1897.

Pres.—W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, N. J.; Vice-Pres.—H. Wahly, Washington, D. C.; J. N. Davenport, Northampton, Mass.; B. H. Durham, Onarga, Ill.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.

1898.

Pres.—W. H. Wahly, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Pres.—J. N. Davenport, Northampton, Mass.; Earl C. Butler, Middletown, Conn.; Samuel Dudley, New London, Conn.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.

1899.

Pres.—J. N. Davenport, Northampton, Mass.; Vice-Pres.—Samuel Dudley, New London, Conn.; C. M. Bryant, Washington, D. C.; Prof. R. W. Prentiss, New Brunswick, N. J.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1900.

Pres.—Hon. F. H. Morris, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Pres.—J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.; Prof. R. W. Prentiss, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles S. Wagoner, Spring City, Pa.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Prof. Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1901.

Pres.—J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.; Vice-Pres.—L. P. Bryant, Northampton, Mass.; Samuel McC. Crosby, New York; H. P. Howard, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Prof. Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1902.

Pres.—S. McC. Crosby, New York City; Vice-Pres.—I. J. Baker, Langdon, D. C.; Dr. F. C. Graves, Bridgeport, Conn.; G. W. Porter, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1903.

Pres.—I. J. Baker, Langdon, D. C.; Vice-Pres.—Dr. F. C. Graves, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. E. Webb, Westchester, Pa.; Denison Cowles, Brattleboro, Vt.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1904.

Pres.—Dr. F. C. Graves, Bridgeport, Conn.; First Vice-Pres.—J. E. Webb, Westchester, Pa.; Second Vice-Pres.—D. Cowles,

Brattleboro, Vt.; Third Vice-Pres.—H. Wahly, Washington, D. C.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1905.

Pres.—Dennison Cowles, Brattleboro, Vt.; First Vice-Pres.—H. Wahly, Washington, D. C.; Second Vice-Pres.—C. C. Cox, Malden, Mass.; Third Vice-Pres.—F. M. Thompson, Danbury, Conn.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1906.

Pres.—W. H. Wahly, Washington, D. C.; First Vice-Pres.—C. C. Cox, Malden, Mass.; Second Vice-Pres.—F. M. Thompson, Danbury, Conn.; Third Vice-Pres.—C. M. Bryant, Washington, D. C.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1907.

Pres.—F. M. Thompson, Danbury, Conn.; First Vice-Pres.—Rev. J. H. MacDonald, Chicago; Second Vice-Pres.—J. C. Kirk, Philadelphia; Third Vice-Pres.—Dr. H. T. Crawford, Boston; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1908.

Pres.—J. H. MacDonald, Chicago; First Vice-Pres.—J. C. Kirk, Philadelphia; Second Vice-Pres.—C. G. Williams, Washington; Third Vice-Pres.—H. Bosworth, New London, Conn.; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

1909.

Pres.—J. C. Kirk, Philadelphia; First Vice-Pres.—C. G. Williams, Washington; Second Vice-Pres.—H. Bosworth, New London, Conn.; Third Vice-Pres.—C. C. King, Chicago; Sec'y and Treas.—N. L. Bishop (Deceased Oct. 11, 1909); Asst. Treas.—Frank H. Foss, Norwich, Conn.; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass.

PRIZE WINNERS

1882.

1st.—A. G. Shipman.....	New York
2d.—Ira B. Reed.....	New York

1883.

1st.—G. W. Johnson.....	Philadelphia
2d.—Ira B. Reed.....	New York

1884.

1st.—Gen. Harland.....	Norwich
2d.—Charles Jacobus.....	Springfield

1885.

1st.—Charles Jacobus.....	Springfield
2d.—C. Hull Botsford.....	New York

1886.

1st.—C. Hull Botsford.....	New York
2d.—Charles Jacobus.....	Springfield

1887.

1st.—A. Wambold.....	Staten Island
2d.—Charles Jacobus.....	Springfield

1888.

1st.—N. L. Bishop.....	Norwich
2d.—L. P. Bryant.....	Florence, Mass.

1889.

1st.—C. W. Johnson.....	Philadelphia
2d.—Charles Jacobus.....	Springfield

1890.

1st.—George C. Strong.....	New London
2d.—Tied for by Nash, Wambold and Jacobus.....	

1891.

- 1st.—Charles G. Smith.....Martha's Vineyard
 2d.—Philip Germond.....New York

1892.

First Division.

- 1st.—G. W. Johnson.....Philadelphia
 2d.—George C. Strong.....New London

1893.

First Division.

- 1st.—W. Knecht.....Matawan, N. J.
 2d.—Philip Germond.....New York

1894.

First Division.

- 1st.—George C. Strong.....New London
 2d.—Philip Germond.....New York

Second Division.

- 1st.—George S. Burgess.....Lynn, Mass.
 2d.—Henry G. Fay.....Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Division.

- 1st.—W. A. Towne.....New London
 2d.—Dr. Davenport.....Northampton, Mass.

1895.

First Division.

- 1st.—George C. Strong.....New London
 2d.—George S. Burgess.....Asbury Grove Club, Lynn, Mass.

Second Division.

- 1st.—W. H. Wahly.....Washington, D. C.
 2d.—W. Holt Apgar.....Trenton, N. J.

Third Division.

- 1st.—W. C. Cady.....New London
 2d.—A. B. Smith.....Northampton

1896.

First Division.

- 1st.—Earle C. Butler..... Middletown, Conn.
 2d.—Frank Sisson..... New London, Conn.

Second Division.

- 1st.—Fred S. Janes..... New London, Conn.
 2d.—J. N. Davenport..... Northampton, Mass.

1897.

First Division.

- 1st.—Sackett Duryea..... Washington, D. C.
 2d.—W. H. Wahly..... Washington, D. C.

Second Division.

- 1st.—A. P. Grint..... New London, Conn.
 2d.—Chas. H. Edmunds..... Philadelphia, Pa.

1898.

First Division.

- 1st.—W. H. Wahly..... Hutchison Club, Washington, D. C.
 2d.—George C. Strong..... New London, Conn.

Second Division.

- 1st.—C. M. Bryant..... Hutchison Club, Washington, D. C.
 2d.—N. E. Rogers..... Meriden, Conn.

Third Division.

- 1st.—C. T. Bard..... Norwich, Conn.
 2d.—Capt. H. Wahly..... Hutchison Club, Washington, D. C.

1899.

First Division.

- 1st.—C. G. Williams..... Washington, D. C.
 2d.—S. L. Duryea..... Washington, D. C.

Second Division.

- 1st.—Paul N. Peck..... Washington, D. C.
 2d.—J. B. Bell..... Wilmington, Del.

Third Division.

1st.—W. H. Congdon.....	Norwich, Conn.
2d.—Capt. H. Wahly.....	Washington, D. C.

1900.

First Division.

1st.—C. G. Williams.....	Washington, D. C.
2d.—W. H. Wahly.....	Washington, D. C.

Second Division.

1st.—C. A. Littlefield.....	Chelsea, Mass.
2d.—Herbert Congdon.....	Norwich, Conn.

Third Division.

1st.—A. L. Williams.....	Washington, D. C.
2d.—H. P. Howard, Jr.....	Washington, D. C.

1901.

First Division.

1st.—W. H. Wahly.....	Washington, D. C.
2d.—C. C. Cox, 2d.....	Malden, Mass.

Second Division.

1st.—H. P. Howard, Jr.....	Washington, D. C.
2d.—A. L. Williams.....	Washington, D. C.

Third Division.

1st.—Floyd Cranscka.....	Moosup, Conn.
2d.—S. McC. Crosby.....	New York City

1902.

First Division.

1st.—S. L. Duryea.....	Washington, D. C.
2d.—W. H. Wahly.....	Washington, D. C.

Second Division.

1st.—W. Hogeland.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
2d.—Henry Duryea.....	Washington, D. C.

Third Division.

- 1st.—A. C. Robinson..... Punxsutawney, Pa.
 2d.—C. W. Hale..... Springfield, Mass.

1903.

First Division.

- 1st.—C. C. Cox..... Malden, Mass.
 2d.—A. N. Marr..... Washington, D. C.

Second Division.

- 1st.—D. A. Mitchell..... Philadelphia, Pa.
 2d.—C. W. Hale..... Springfield, Mass.

Third Division.

- 1st.—S. E. Davenport..... New York City
 2d.—A. L. Brown..... Norwich, Conn.

1904.

First Division.

- 1st.—C. C. Cox..... Malden, Mass.
 2d.—F. S. Janes..... New London, Conn.

Second Division.

- 1st.—I. J. Baker..... Washington, D. C.
 2d.—A. W. Drake..... Springfield, Mass.

Third Division.

- 1st.—H. T. Webb..... Westchester, Pa.
 2d.—H. Wahly..... Washington, D. C.

1905.

First Division.

- 1st.—C. C. Cox..... Malden, Mass.
 2d.—C. G. Williams..... Washington, D. C.

Second Division.

- 1st.—S. E. Davenport, Jr..... New York City
 2d.—Edward Clark..... Springfield, Mass.

Third Division.

- 1st.—A. M. Pyle..... Westchester, Pa.
 2d.—R. S. Baker..... Washington, D. C.

1906.

First Division.

- 1st.—Clifford Howard..... Washington, D. C.
 2d.—Harold Bosworth..... New London, Conn.

Second Division.

- 1st—George B. Young..... Philadelphia, Pa.
 2d.—H. T. Webb..... Westchester, Pa.

Third Division.

- 1st.—Harold Clark..... Springfield, Mass.
 2d.—J. L. Dudley..... Springfield, Mass.

1907.

First Division.

- 1st.—H. Bosworth..... New London, Conn.
 2d.—E. Clark..... Springfield, Mass.

Second Division.

- 1st.—W. H. Kidd..... New Haven, Conn.
 2d.—H. C. Clark..... Springfield, Mass.

Third Division.

- 1st.—C. B. Crowell..... Brattleboro, Vt.
 2d.—J. D. Minor..... East Greenwich, R. I.

1908.

First Division.

- 1st.—E. Clark..... Springfield, Mass.
 2d.—H. Bosworth..... New London, Conn.

Second Division.

- 1st.—H. C. Clark..... Springfield, Mass.
 2d.—Dr. B. Brooks..... Philadelphia, Pa.

Third Division.

- 1st.—R. H. Steele..... Springfield, Mass.
 2d.—Charles H. Goldey..... Philadelphia, Pa.

1909.

First Division.

- 1st.—H. Bosworth..... New London, Conn.
 2d.—E. Clark..... Springfield, Mass.

Second Division.

- 1st.—J. C. Kirk.....Philadelphia, Pa.
2d.—R. H. Steele.....Springfield, Mass.

Third Division.

- 1st.—A. Prentice Chase.....Norwich, Conn.
2d.—Woodruff Sullivan.....Norwich, Conn.

ADDENDA

Note—Owing to the destruction by fire of the first edition and of all cuts, records, etc., the following records are less complete in some respects than usual.

THE GEORGE S. VAN WICKLE BADGE No. 1.

A gold badge was presented by the late George S. Van Wickle to the Association, to be contested for by the clubs of the Association, and the following rules, to govern these contests, have been adopted:

The badge to be held by the individual winner, subject to challenge once a month, on seven days' notice, by a member selected to play for it by any club belonging to the National Association. No club shall have a right to a second challenge in less than ninety days from the first. The games to be best four in seven, and must be played on grounds chosen by the person holding the badge.

By vote of the Association, the holder of this badge must, if challenged, contest for the holding of the same during tournament week at Norwich. This badge was given to take the place of the old Horseman Mallet.

Present Holder of Badge, May, 1910, Harold Bosworth, New London, Conn.

Past Holders—G. W. Johnson, Charles Jacobus, L. P. Bryant, Geo. C. Strong, Earl C. Butler, Sackett L. Duryea, W. H. Wahly, C. C. Cox, A. N. Marr.

THE GEORGE S. VAN WICKLE BADGE No. 2.

The deep interest which Mr. Van Wickle always took in Roque, prompted him to present to the Association, in 1899, a second gold badge with the understanding that only second and third division players should be eligible to compete therefor.

Barring this restriction, rules and conditions similar to those governing badge No. 1 govern the contests for this trophy.

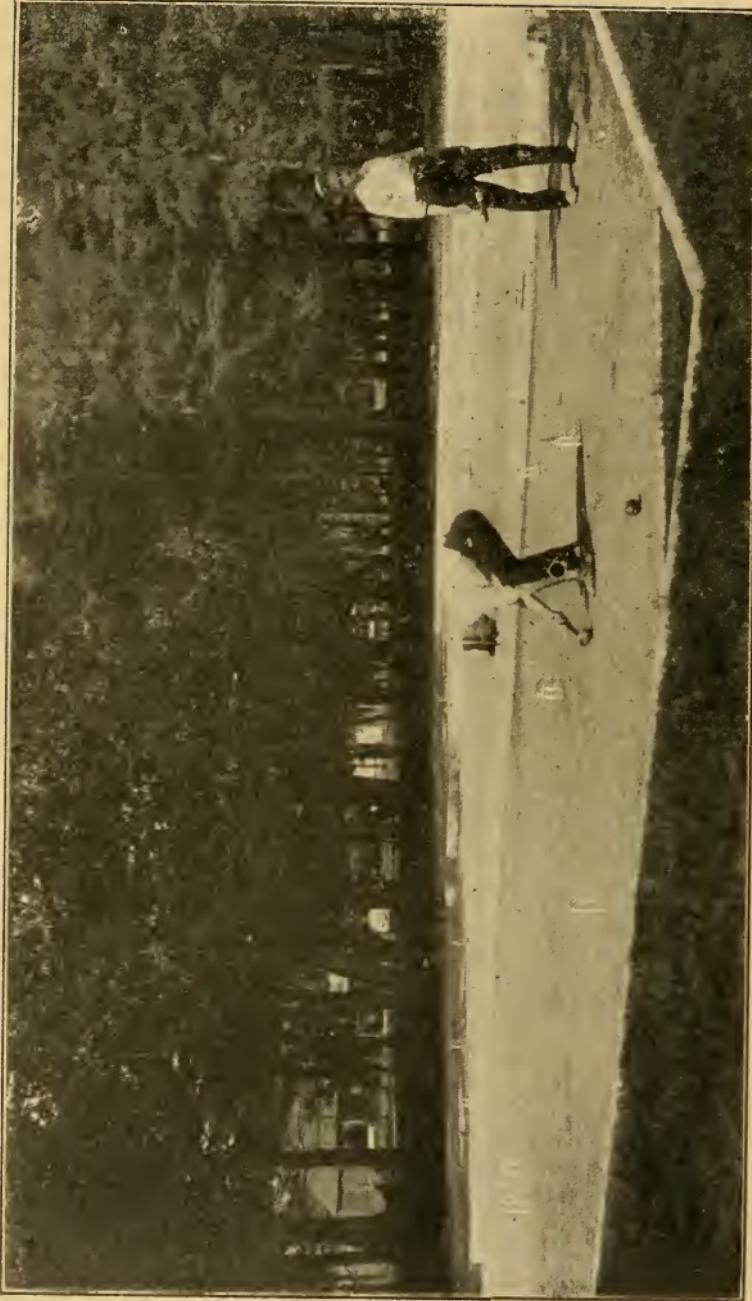
Note—For the first two years of its existence this badge was in the custody of the Norwich Club, being held by Congdon and Foss of that club successively. In August, 1901, the trophy was surrendered by Congdon, who by becoming a first division player was no longer eligible to defend it, and it was won by J. C. Howard, of Washington, in a contest with Messinger. The latter won it at tournament at Norwich, 1903. Subsequent holders were Henry Duryea, Messinger, C. Wesley Hale, Bosworth, and W. L. Robinson. Now held by N. Whitaker Springfield, Mass.

MIDDLE STATES ROQUE ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

The Middle States Challenge Badge is a medal offered by that Association to encourage inter-club contests, and is held subject to challenge every two weeks. To secure possession of this trophy the challenger must win two out of a series of three games. It was first offered in 1900, and since that time has been held successively by Wagoner, Webb, Veasey, Bell and Hunter. In July, 1901, Dr. Veasey, of Wilmington, Delaware, won it and successfully defended it against Webb, Hunter (twice), Hickman, Chalfant and Bell.

Henry C. Freas, Westchester, has defended it seven times. Held last by J. D. Chalfant, Wilmington, Del.

The (Rogers) Connecticut Valley Badge, given by N. E. Rogers, of Meriden, Conn., changes hands often and is the object of the endeavors of many earnest players. Now held by N. Whitaker (May, 1910).



PUBLIC ROQUE COURTS AT FOREST PARK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

(Built, Furnished, Lighted and Maintained by the City Authorities.)

THE PUBLIC ROQUE COURTS OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

We give on the opposite page a cut showing the grounds that have been prepared by the city authorities of Springfield, Mass. They are located in their beautiful Forest Park, and are for the use of their citizens in ordinary play and for special games between their own choice players and best players from other cities.

The courts are exceedingly well constructed; no pains nor expense has been spared. Three were open to the public in 1905, and three more in 1906. Summer evenings find many people witnessing games, enjoying the occasion beyond description. The games are characterized by great skill, and the complete absence of anything spectacular or offensive—just quiet demonstrations of what can be accomplished in the scientific game of Roque.

Springfield has set a most excellent pattern for her sister cities throughout the country.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

There are three Associations in the United States—the National Roque Association, headquarters at Norwich, Conn., Secretary, Frank H. Foss; the Western Association, and the Pacific Coast Association, Philomath, Oregon. These different Associations have several plans to develop and popularize the games by offering medals, badges and prizes presented to the Association by clubs and individuals. The Pacific Coast Roque Association has a unique offer in the way of a "Roque Scholarship" for the best players in several colleges.

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Next to the National Tournaments, held annually at Norwich, Connecticut, no roque of the season ever approaches in interest or importance the Fall meet at Washington for the Southern Championship.

The first of these contests was held in 1894, under the auspices of the Associated Roque Clubs of that city, and even at that time the interest among enthusiasts of the game was sufficient to take several of the "crack" players of the country to the National Capital to compete for honors.

No finer courts can be found anywhere than those upon which these tournaments are held during the third week in September of each year, and this event is eagerly looked forward to by lovers of the game, as it is sure to bring together most of the strongest players of the country.

Indeed, so representative have these gatherings of Roquers become of late years, that they may be said to seriously menace the popularity of the National tournaments among many players, and some who find it impossible to attend both prefer to make their annual pilgrimage to Washington.

Washington and its suburbs boast of half a dozen or more flourishing clubs, with possibly a dozen courts, and an aggregate following of nearly, if not quite, half a hundred players.

The standard of play at the Southern tournaments is quite up to that to be witnessed at the National events, and at the meet in 1900, Hon. George C. Strong, of New London, a player of national reputation, is credited with a performance never before equaled in the history of the game. At that tournament, in a field of fourteen, containing all of the best talent in the National Association, he defeated handily each of his thirteen competitors.

Play in these contests is governed by the rules of the National Roque Association of America, and any club in good standing with that organization is entitled to send delegates to the meet.

THE ETIQUETTE OF ROQUE

[The following points were prepared by the official editor. Although hitherto unwritten, they have always found expression in actual play by all those that know and observe the requirements of true gentlemanly courtesy in connection with the strict observance of the rules.]

1. No spectator, umpire or player (except a partner) should speak while the player is in the act of striking.
2. No player or onlooker should embarrass a party in the act of striking, either by taking position near him, or in the line of the direction of his play.
3. The umpire should, however, take any position adapted for observing the correctness or the result of any stroke, provided he does not interfere with the player's stroke.
4. No advice as to play, or information as to error, should be given by anyone not connected with the game as a contestant.
5. The umpire should express his opinion only when asked to do so.
6. While a strict observance of the rules is necessary for the proper conduct of the game, players should remember that there is such a thing as being *offensively* particular in unimportant situations, and this should be avoided, because, next to pleasant and profitable exercise, the development of gentlemanly courtesy and the winning of the regard of others, are to be regarded as of great importance.
7. Players having finished a game should not begin another if other members are present, and desirous to play.
8. All loud discussion as to the interpretation or application of the rules, or concerning the conduct of the game should be discountenanced, and regarded as opposed in all respects to the true interests of the game.
9. Any damage to an arch or the surface of the court should be repaired at once.
10. It is not considered as required by courtesy in Roque to inform an opponent, if he is in the act of striking the wrong

ball, or making the wrong arch. An error is an *error*, whether made with the head or with the hand.

11. Especially should players avoid any manifestation of the lack of self control, either in act or language. The ability to keep one's temper under pressure is a legitimate object in this, as well as other sports, and its attainment may prove the greatest possible victory.

12. It should be remembered that all differences based upon the belief of each party that the other is wrong, may be settled by having recourse to the lot. (See Rule 54.)

NATHAN LEE BISHOP

FOR MANY YEARS THE MUCH-LOVED SECRETARY-TREASURER

OF THE

NATIONAL ROQUE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

DIED AT HIS HOME IN NORWICH, CONN., OCTOBER 11, 1909

“His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to the world: This was a man.”

THE DEATH

OF

JARED S. BABCOCK

OF NEW YORK

to whose active interest Roque lovers owe much. And to whom
will ever be the honor of suggesting the name of “Roque,”
by leaving off the first and last letters of the word
“CROQUET,” is also noted here. His absence
will be sadly noted at the summer gather-
ings of the Martha’s Vineyard
Club at Cottage City, Oak
Bluffs, Mass.

ACCEPT NO
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QUALITY



SPECIAL ROQUE GOODS

Genuine Hard Rubber Croquet and Roque Balls.

As necessary to a perfect game of roque or croquet as solid ivory balls are to a game of billiards.

ish, others plain black. Per Set of 4, \$12.00

No. AR. For Croquet. Otherwise same as above. 15.00

We have furnished the supplies used at practically every important Roque Tournament, and at the Championship Contests at the St. Louis Exposition Spalding Goods were used exclusively. Blocks, hardwood; regulation size. Set of 10, \$10.00

Arches, regulation size. " " 4.00

The above Arches and Blocks are duplicates of those we supplied at the St. Louis Exposition.



Excelite Croquet and Roque Balls. These balls are made in England, of a patented material for which we have the exclusive sale. They are very durable and resilient.

No. EK. For Roque. Per set of 4, \$12.00 | No. EC. For Croquet. Per set of 4, \$12.00



Official Roque Balls. No. R. Official Roque Ball. Made of special material and is practically unbreakable, yet retains the resiliency that is necessary in an article of this kind. The ball will not chip or break when used under ordinary conditions in actual play. Regulation size and weight, and finished in Red, White, Blue and Black. Packed complete in box.

Per set of 4, \$10.00



Individual Roque Mallets. No. M. Expert Roque Mallet. Extra quality selected dogwood head, 9½ inches long, with heavy nickel ferrules. One end soft, the other hard rubber cap. Selected ash handle 15½ inches long, checkered grip, and 2 or 2¼ inch diameter head. Other length handles to order only.

Each, \$4.00

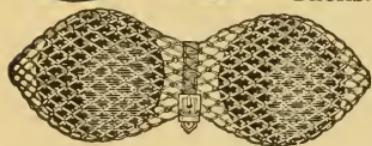
No. M

SPALDING LAWN BOWLS

This game is increasing in popularity very rapidly. As a lawn game it is unexcelled, and wherever introduced it has met with continued favor. The very complete line of goods listed below is carefully selected quality and the prices extremely moderate.



Lawn Bowls—Pairs. No. 1. These have a medium bias as used by best players in England and Scotland. Finely finished ebonized bowls, ivory inlaid. Regulation size. Per pair, \$8.50



Jacks. Regulation size, nicely finished. Each, 75c.

Bowl Cases. No. A. Made to fit one pair of bowls. Heavy sole leather, well made, with leather partition. Each, \$2.75

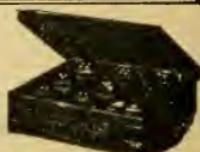


Bowl Nets. No. B. Made to fit one pair of bowls.

Each, 50c.

Heavy twine, hand knitted, with good quality leather strap.

Lawn Bowls—Sets. Each set of 8 bowls and 2 jacks packed complete in a neat box with handles and metal catches, printed rules, etc. Bowls are all made of selected quality lignum vita, high polish finish and neatly inlaid.



No. 4½. For ladies' use particularly. Set complete, \$12.00

No. 5½. Regulation set. Full size bowls. " " 15.00

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**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES**

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SPALDING CROQUET



Our croquet goods, while moderate in price, are thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. We describe them exactly as they are. Prices regulated according to quality of material and finish.

Four Ball Sets No. 11A. Fancy mallets, 8-in. maple head, nicely striped, and ash handle. Fancy stakes. Balls of selected rock maple. Packed in strong wooden box. Per set, \$3.00

No. 19C. Special mallets, 9-in. selected dogwood head, handsomely striped and polished; hand turned professional handle. Dogwood balls, solid color stained in, not painted; guaranteed not to flake or rub off; polished. Wickets of heavy twisted wire, white enameled, and fitted with candlestick so they can be used after dark; wooden sockets. Stakes fancy painted and polished. Handsome hardwood stained and polished box. Per set, \$8.00

No. 40. Extra quality mallets, 9-in. hardwood heads, 24-in. hickory handles threaded to heads; painted and varnished. Extra quality dogwood balls painted solid colors and varnished; wickets heavy steel wire, jappanned white and furnished with wooden sockets. Complete set with book of rules in handsome box. \$10.00

Eight Ball Sets

No. 4. This is an eight-ball polished set; selected handles, large fancy stakes, galvanized wicket, with mallets and balls of nice native wood. Extra value. Per set, \$2.50

No. 14H. Special set. 7-in. dogwood head mallets, fancy painted striping and polished maple handle. Selected dogwood balls, striped, painted and polished. Wickets of twisted wire, white enameled, wooden sockets. Stakes fancy striped and polished. Complete in polished wood box. Per set, \$8.00

No. 10D. Mallets with 8-in. maple head, fancy striped, painted and varnished and fancy turned handle. Maple balls striped and varnished. Wickets of heavy galvanized iron wire with sockets. Packed in strong wooden box. Per set, \$4.00

No. 13F. Fancy mallets, 8-in. maple head, striped, painted and gilt, handle fancy turned. Polished maple balls, with painted striping. Fancy painted stakes. Wickets, wooden sockets. Polished wood box with handles on end. Per set, \$6.00

Individual Croquet Mallets

All made according to latest approved models and finest quality throughout.

No. 1. Brooklyn style. Finely finished imitation boxwood head, 8 inches long. Fancy painted handle. Each, \$1.00

No. 2. Philadelphia style. Special selected dogwood head, 9 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with metal bands and hand turned handle. Each, \$2.00

No. 3. Chicago style. Extra quality persimmon head, 9 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, highly polished and hand turned handle. Each, \$1.50 No. 2

No. 1

Extra Croquet Balls

No. 7. Special selected dogwood, thoroughly seasoned, with solid colors dyed in instead of painted. Highly polished and color warranted not to flake or rub off. Per set of 4, \$2.50

No. C. Composition croquet balls, regulation size and weight, and colored red, white, blue and black in fast colors. Extremely durable and will give excellent satisfaction. Packed complete in box. Per set of 4, \$6.00

Extra Stakes and Wickets

No. 2S. Fancy stakes, nicely painted and polished. Pair, 75c,

No. 1S. Heavy twisted wire square wickets, white enameled. Per set of 10, \$1.25

No. 3

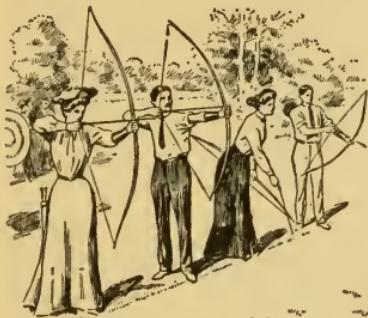
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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

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Aldred Archery Goods



HEN we secured the exclusive agency for the sale of the well known line of Archery Goods manufactured by Thos. Aldred, it was our idea that as headquarters for athletic goods of every description in the United States and Canada archers would find it convenient to purchase their supplies through the various branch stores of A. G. Spalding & Bros. No manufacturer is better known in this line than Thomas Aldred, and his goods will be found eminently satisfactory. Expert archers will be able to select from our stock, Bows, Arrows, and other requisites made under his personal supervision, and possessing all the advantages which an experience of over fifty years enables a manufacturer to add to the ordinary value of a well made article.

Archery has fluctuated in popularity during the past thirty years in this country, but during all of that time the sport has held its place high in the estimation of people who have required out-of-door exercise of an invigorating nature, but not too violent. The antiquity of this form of amusement, and the general knowledge of the use of the various implements required, renders a special reference to these matters unnecessary, but a few words regarding the selection of bows and arrows may not be out of place.

Gentlemen's bows should be 6 ft. and ladies' 5 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in. Weight of your bow should be according to your strength, and particular care should be used in making selection, to avoid picking one with too strong a pull.

Gentlemen's arrows should measure 28 in.; sometimes longer ones are used. Ladies' arrows 24 and 25 in. Arrows are weighed against new English silver coin. Ladies' weigh from 2/6 to 3/6 and gentlemen's 4/- to 5/-, according to the distance—for instance, at sixty yards a heavier arrow may be used than at a hundred yards. When shooting in company, arrows should be painted or marked differently for each person, so as to be distinguishable.

Aldred Bows and Arrows, Suitable for Expert Use

Remember, we are sole agents for the United States and Canada for Thos. Aldred's World Famed Archery Goods

No. YM. Men's English Yew. Extra good quality bow; weights 42 to 55 lbs.; length 6 feet. Each bow in a baize bag. Each, \$24.00

No. YW. Ladies' English Yew. Extra good quality bow; weights 26 to 38 lbs.; length 5 feet 6 inches. Each bow in a baize bag. Each, \$20.00

No. SW. Ladies' Spanish Yew. Special quality bow; weights 26 to 38 lbs.; length 5 feet 6 inches. Each bow in a baize bag. Each, \$16.00

No. PW. Ladies' Footed Arrows. With T. A.'s parallel points; painted between feathers and peacock feathers; size 25 inches; weights 3/3 and 3/6.
Dozen, \$10.00

No. PF. Men's Footed Arrows. With T. A.'s parallel points; painted between feathers and peacock feathers; size 28 inches; weights 4/6, 4/9 and 5/-.
Dozen, \$10.00

No. LM. Men's Lancewood. Special quality bow; weights 38 to 55 lbs.; 6 feet long. Each, \$8.00

No. LW. Ladies' Lancewood. Special quality bow; weights 20 to 38 lbs.; length 5 feet 6 inches. Each, \$6.00

Arrows are packed one dozen each size and weight in pasteboard box, and match exactly, also in marking on arrows themselves.

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SPALDING ARCHERY GOODS

Reversible Lancewood Bows

No. 1.	3 ft. nicely polished, velvet handle.	Each, \$.25
No. 2.	3 ft. 6 in., nicely polished, velvet handle.	.50
No. 3.	4 ft. nicely polished, velvet handle.	.75
No. 4.	4 ft. 6 in., nicely polished, velvet handle.	1.00
No. 5.	5 ft. nicely polished, velvet handle.	1.25

Lancewood Bows-Self-Made to Weight

These are fine quality, imported and will give the best of satisfaction.

No. 24.	Ladies', 5 ft., 20 to 38 lbs.	\$2.50
No. 25.	Ladies', 5 ft. 3 in., 20 to 38 lbs.	Each, \$3.00
No. 26.	Men's, 6 ft., 38 to 55 lbs.	3.50

Lemonwood Bows Special Quality

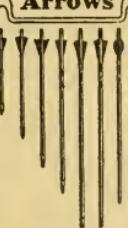
No. A.	Special Ladies, length 5 feet 3 inches, horn tipped, French polished, with best Flemish string, 20 to 38 lbs.	Each, \$4.00
No. B.	Special Gentlemen's, length 6 feet, horn tipped, French polished, with best Flemish string, 38 to 55 lbs.	Each, \$5.00

Bow Strings

No. 43.	Best quality Flemish strings, 5, 5½ or 6 feet.	Each, 75c.
No. 45.	Cotton strings.	Each, 25c.

Arrows

No. 2.	15 inch 2 feathered arrows, plain, brass point.	Doz., 50c.
No. 3.	18 inch 2 feathered arrows, plain, brass point.	" Doz., 75c.
No. 4.	21 inch 3 feathered arrows, plain, brass point.	" Doz., \$1.20
No. 5.	24 inch 3 feathered arrows, nicely painted, polished, brass point.	Doz., \$1.75
No. 6.	25 inch 3 feathered arrows, nicely painted, polished, steel point.	Doz., \$2.50



Archery Arm Guards

No. 23.	For men. Good quality heavy tan leather, nicely finished; silk elastic straps.	Each, \$1.50
No. 8.	For ladies. Black leather, nicely finished, silk elastic straps.	Each, \$1.50



Archery Gloves

No. 18.	For men. Good quality tan leather back; silk elastic strap; 3 leather finger tips.	Each, \$1.00
No. 2.	Ladies. Good quality black leather back; silk elastic strap; 3 leather finger tips.	90c.
No. 3.	Same quality as No. 2, but laced finger tips.	Each, \$1.00

Archery Bow Bags

No. 44.	Good quality heavy green baize. Two sizes, 6 ft. and 5 ft. 6 in., for ladies' and men's bows.	40c.
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Archery Tassels

No. 32.	Ladies' green tassels.	Each, 50c.
No. 34.	Men's green tassels.	" 60c.

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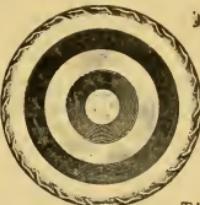
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TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Straw Targets

Painted in bright colors. Easily distinguishable at a distance. Five circles count as follows: Gold centre, 9; Red, 7; Inner White or Blue, 5; Black, 3; Outer White, 1

A pair of targets should be in the field to save time and trouble.



EACH
18 inch diameter.
24 inch diameter.
27 inch diameter.
30 inch diameter.
36 inch diameter.
42 inch diameter.
48 inch diameter.
48 inch diameter, extra thick, official.

IRON TARGET STANDS
No. 3. 6 feet. \$3.00

Iron Target Stands

No. 3. 6 feet. \$3.00

No. 7.	28 inch 3 feathered arrows, nicely painted and polished, steel point.	Dz., \$3.00
No. 12.	28 inch 3 feathered arrows, extra quality, nicely painted and gilt, steel point.	One dozen in box. Doz., \$5.00
No. 21.	25 inch Ladies' best footed, with parallel points, painted and gilt and painted between feathers.	One dozen, matched, in box. Doz., \$10.00
No. 22.	28 inch Gent's best footed, with parallel points, painted and gilt and painted between feathers.	One dozen, matched, in box. Doz., \$11.00

Archery Quiver and Belt



No. 26.	For men. Nicely finished substantial tan leather belt with leather covered buckle. Quiver is of metal, leather covered, well made.	\$2.50
No. 13.	For ladies. Dark green leather, similar to above but smaller in size. Excellent quality throughout.	Each, \$2.25

Archery Arrow Points (Steel)

No. X.	For ladies' arrows.	Each, 10c.
No. Y.	For men's arrows.	" 10c.

Archery Finger Tips

No. 5.	Ladies' knuckle tips. Laced. Set of 3.	\$1.25
No. 20.	Men's knuckle tips. Laced.	1.25

Horn Tips for Archery Bows

No. O.	For ladies' bows.	Pair, 50c.
No. M.	For men's bows.	" 60c.

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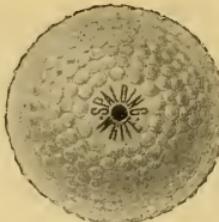


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GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING “RED DOT” GOLF BALL

(REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE)



Cover is of patented purified white gutta. Particularly durable and, without doubt, the most widely played ball ever made. Known and praised wherever the game of golf is played.

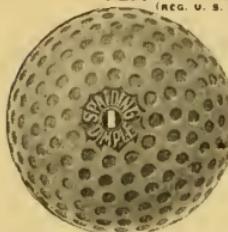
Per dozen, \$7.50

THE STANDARD GOLF BALL OF THE WORLD

SPALDING SPECIALTIES

“Dimple” marking controlled by us under patent dated Feb. 4, 1906

Spalding “Glory” Dimple Golf Ball RED. WHITE AND BLUE DOT (REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)



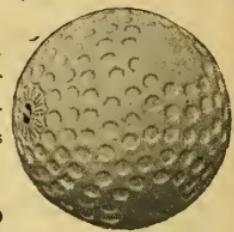
Spalding “Glory” Dimple
Golf Ball
(MARKING PATENT FEB. 4, 1906)

Spalding Quality. Patented purified white gutta, with the added characteristics claimed by Mr. Taylor, the inventor of the special Dimple marking, viz.:

Longer Flight—because club comes in contact with body of ball.
Straight Flight—no dacking.
Flight Unimpeded by Use.
Increased Strength and Durability.

Per dozen, \$9.00

Spalding “Black and White” Dimple Golf Ball

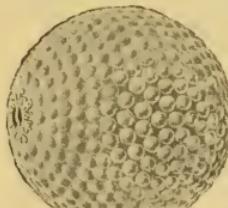


“Black and White” Dimple
Golf Ball

Per dozen, \$9.00

Spalding “Black and White” Dot Golf Ball (REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

The sensation of the English golfing world. Used by the winners of the Amateur and Open Championships of Great Britain. Cover of patented purified white gutta.



“Black and White” Dot
Golf Ball

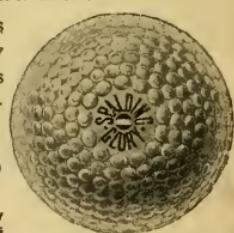
Per dozen, \$9.00

Braid says—"I have tried every well known brand and have proved the superiority of the Spalding Black and White Dot, whether for its driving, approaching or putting qualities."

Spalding “Glory” Golf Ball

RED. WHITE AND BLUE DOT
(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

A ball that really leads all others in every quality that goes towards making a perfect golf ball.



Per dozen, \$9.00

We can also furnish any rubber cored golf balls made under the Haskell patent.

Spalding “Glory” Golf Ball

Vardon Flyer Golf Balls for Practice

Best solid gutta golf balls ever made and excellent for practice.

Per dozen, \$2.00

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
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OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1910. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

THE following selection of items from their latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of **ATHLETIC GOODS** manufactured by **A. G. SPALDING & BROS.** SEND FOR A FREE COPY.

Archery	Gloves—	Numbers, Compet-	Shoes—
Bags—	Base Ball	Pads— [itors'	Jumping
Bat	Boxing	Chamois, Fencing	Running
Cricket	Cricket	Foot Ball	Skating
Striking	Fencing	Sliding, Base Ball	Squash
Uniform	Foot Ball	Pants—	Tennis
Balls—	Golf	Base Ball	Shot—
Base	Handball	Basket Ball	Athletic
Basket	Hockey, Ice	Foot Ball, College	Indoor
Cricket	Glove Softener	Foot Ball, Rugby	Massage
Field Hockey	Goals—	Hockey, Ice	Skates—
Foot, College	Basket Ball	Running	Ice
Foot, Rugby	Foot Ball	Pennants, College	Roller
Foot, Soccer	Hockey, Ice	Plates—	Skis
Golf	Golf Clubs	Base Ball Shoe	Sleeve, Pitchers
Hand	Golf Counters	Home	Snow Shoes
Indoor	Golfette	Marking, Tennis	Squash Goods
Medicine	Gymnasium, Home	Pitchers' Box	Straps—
Playground	Gymnasium Board	Pitchers' Toe	Base Ball
Squash	Hammers, Athletic	Teeing, Golf	For Three-Legged Race
Tennis	Hats, University	Platforms, Striking	Skate
Volley	Head Harness	Bag	Stockings
Water Polo	Health Pull	Poles—	Striking Bags
Bandages, Elastic	Hockey Sticks, Ice	Vaulting	Suits—
Bathing Suits	Hole Cutter, Golf	Polo, Roller, Goods	Basket Ball
Bats—	Hole Rim, Golf	Posts—	Gymnasium
Base Ball	Horse, Vaulting	Backstop, Tennis	Gymnasium,
Cricket	Hurdles, Safety	Lawn Tennis	Ladies'
Belts	Hurley Goods	Protectors—	Running
Caps—	Indian Clubs	Abdomen	Soccer
Base Ball	Jackets—	Base Ball Body	Swimming
University	Fencing	Eye Glass	Union Foot
Water Polo	Foot Ball	Push Ball	Ball
Chest Weights	Javelins	Quoits	Supporters
Circle, Seven-Foot	Jerseys	Rackets, Tennis	Ankle
Coats, Base Ball	Knee Protectors	Rings—	Wrist
Collars, Swimming	Lacrosse	Exercising	Suspensories
Corks, Running	Lanes for Sprints	Swinging	Sweaters
Covers, Racket	Lawn Bowls	Rowing Machines	Tether Tennis
Cricket Goods	Leg Guards—	Roque	Tights—
Croquet Goods	Base Ball	Sacks, for Sack	Full
Discus, Olympic	Cricket	Racing	Wrestling
Dumb Bells	Foot Ball	Score Board, Golf	Knee
Emblems	Markers, Tennis	Score Books—	Toboggans
Equestrian Polo	Masks—	Score Tablets, Base	Trapeze
Exerciser, Home	Base Ball	Shirts—	Trunks—
Felt Letters	Fencing	Athletic	Bathing
Fencing Sticks	Nose	Base Ball	Velvet
Field Hockey	[inal	Shoes—	Worsted
Flags—	Masseur, A b d o m -	Base Ball	Umpire Indica-
College	Mattresses	Basket Ball	Uniforms [tor
Foul, Base Ball	Megaphones	Bowling	Wands, Calis-
Marking, Golf	Mitts—	Clog	thetic
Foils, Fencing	Base Ball	Cross Country	Watches, Stop
Foot Balls—	Handball	Cricket	Water Wings
Association	Striking Bag	Fencing [ation	Weights, 56-lb.
College	Moccasins	Foot Ball, Associa-	Whitely Exer-
Rugby	Nets—	Foot Ball, College	cisers
Glasses, Base Ball	Cricket	Foot Ball, Rugby	Wrestling
Sun	Golf Driving	Foot Ball, Soccer	Equipment
Automobile	Tennis	Golf	
	Volley Ball	Gymnasium	

JULY 8 1910

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not even expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, ten years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody.

SECOND—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past ten years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A.G. Spalding.*
PRESIDENT.

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JUL 9 1971

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "**Standard**" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis for a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.



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A separate book covers every Athletic Sport
and is Official and Standard
Price 10 cents each

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ST. LOUIS, 1904

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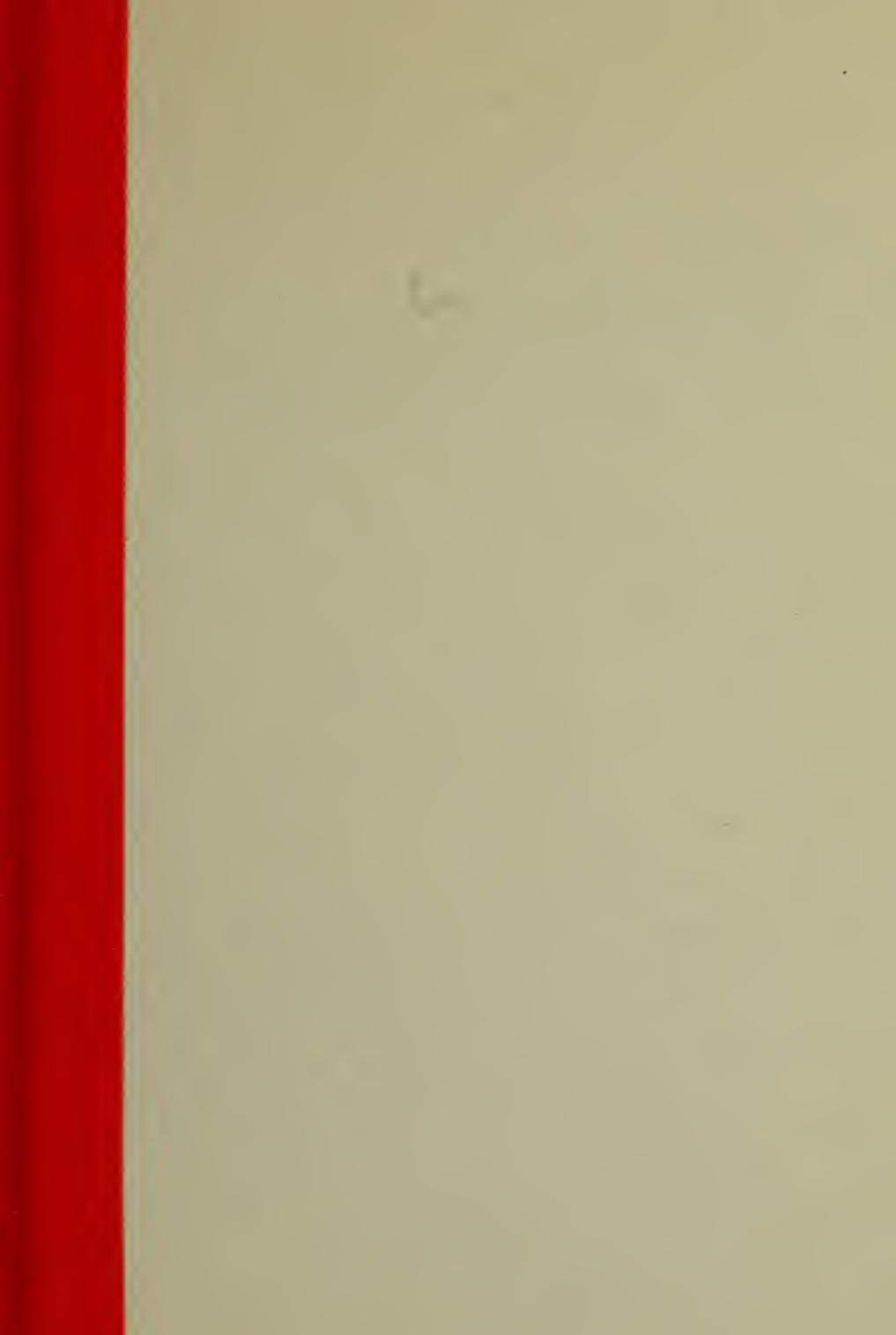
ST. PAUL

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

MONTREAL, CANADA

Factories owned and operated by A.G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO CHICOPEE, MASS.
BROOKLYN BOSTON PHILADELPHIA LONDON, ENG.



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